Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas Philo H. Thompson did, on the first day of October, 1852, make and execute, to Ezra B. McCagg, a mortgage, which was duly filed for record, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, on the 8th day of October, A. D., 1852, in Book No. 12, of Mortgages, page 239, which said mortgage was made to secure the payment of four certain promissory notes in said mortgage, particularly described, ... And said default having been made in the payment of the said last mentioned note, and whereas ... the undersigned ... shall, on Monday, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, offer for sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the premises in said mortgage described ...

ERASTUS C. GRANT, Assignee of Mortgage.
B. F. JAMES, Att'y for Assignee.
Chicago April 6 1859. ap7 2m c 696

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD.—Whereas, The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, a corporation duly constituted under the laws of the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, executed and delivered to the undersigned, James Winslow, of the City and State of New York, a Trust Deed or Mortgage, bearing date on the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five ...

JAMES WINSLOW, Trustee.
Dated New York, March 23d, 1859. mh28-td-c613

TRUSTEES' SALE OF THE Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.—Whereas, The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, a corporation duly constituted under the laws of the States of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, executed and delivered to William A. Booth and James F. D. Lanier, of the city of New York, and William B. Ogden, of the city of Chicago, Trustees, a Trust Deed or Mortgage ...

WM. A. BOOTH, J. F. D. LANIER, } Trustees.
Dated New York, 14th April, 1859. ap16-td c925

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public Notice is hereby given that I, William Wheeler, Trustee in a certain Deed of Trust executed to me as Trustee on the third day of March A. D. 1856, by Samuel A. Ford and Charles H. Whittlesey, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in Book of Deeds number ... will on Saturday the 28th day of May, A. D. 1859, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, ... sell ...

WM. WHEELER, Trustee.
May 6th, 1859. my7-4d

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, A. D. 1859.
To ALL PERSONS CONCERNED.—Take notice that the undersigned, guardian of Mary Ann Schryver, a minor, will apply to the Court of said County at the next June Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Chicago, on the first Monday of June next, for an order to sell the following described real estate belonging to said minor ...

ROBERT G. SCHRYVER, Guardian of said Mary Ann Schryver.
WILLARD & SLAVEN, Att'ys for Pet'r. my9-3w-c217

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, A. D. 1859.—Mary Ann Lally, who sues by her next friend ... vs. John Lally.—In Chancery.
... and a decree entered against according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
... Compl'ts Sol'rs. my18-4d-c63

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The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1859. NUMBER 279.

Press & Tribune.
CHICAGO.

NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.

The letter of Mr. McGinnis, of which the telegraph made mention yesterday morning, will be found upon the third page, as also concurring testimony of other returned gold-hunters.

Specie by the Persia.

The amount of specie taken out by the *Persia* on Wednesday last, was $8,007,580, which is nearly one million of dollars less than reported by telegraph. It is thought that the *Vigo*, which sails to-day for Liverpool, and the *Arago* for Havre, will take out $2,000,000—making the total shipment of specie for the week a little over $5,000,000, an amount entirely unprecedented in so short a time.

A Budget of Calamities.

The telegraph last evening was prolific of evil tidings. On Thursday a terrific tornado passed over the country, twelve miles south of Jacksonville attended with great loss of life and the destruction of much property. A fire in Dubuque on the same night destroyed property to the value of $50,000. Eight cars were thrown from the track on the Great Western Railroad, west of Springfield, yesterday, wounding the brakeman, it is feared, fatally. Key West has been destroyed by fire; and the jailor of Fayette Co. was assassinated on Thursday night, last. For particulars see telegraph column.

The Virginia Election.

Such returns as we have received of the Virginia election will be found in our telegraph column. Though meagre we think they are sufficient to indicate the election of JOHN LETCHER, (Dem.) for Governor by a reduced majority. In 1855 Wise had 10,180 majority over Flournoy, his "American" competitor. In the ten counties now heard from GOGGIN has 680 majority, making a gain of 795 as compared with the last gubernatorial vote—hardly enough to let him out. This gain is doubtless due to the fact that Goggin proved himself a better pro-slavery man than Letcher, adducing as evidence a letter signed by Letcher in common with others endorsing an emancipation speech of one Ruffner, some dozen years ago in which the startling and treasonable theory was put forth that Western Virginia would be richer, more prosperous, cleaner, better educated and more moral without slavery than with it!

We give below the returns thus far received and the gains as compared with the last gubernatorial contest in the State.

Counties	Majorities. Goggin.	Letcher.	Flour'y.	Wise.	Gains. Am.	Dem.
Bedford....	650	...	261	...	339	...
Berkley....	...	50	...	18	...	32
Cumberland....	100	...	29	...	71	...
Floyd....	200	...	...	118	318	...
Harrison....	...	200	...	96	...	104
Jefferson....	...	maj.	maj.	...	...	gain
Montgomery....	215	...	...	68	283	...
Ohio....	100	...	621	...	...	281
Pulaski....	60	...	...	33	93	...
Wood....	200	...	92	...	106	...
Total....	1725	250	1018	333	1212	417

Goggin gains in 10 counties, 795.

A RIVAL TO ARRO WSMITH.

Somebody who is evidently interested *against* the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, is writing a series of articles for "*The Mark Lane Express*," under the head of "Productions and peculiarities of the North American Watercourse." His object being to damage the Canadian interest, the writer seeks to prove that the commerce of the lakes—now greater than the entire foreign commerce of the United States—is an ephemeral affair, soon to be wiped out along with the general failure of western railroads and that its entire volume will seek an outlet to the markets of the world by way of the Mississippi River.—He labors with especial zeal to prove that the grain and Lumber trade of Chicago will very shortly pass into the hands of the merchants of St. Louis—the latter city procuring its supplies of Lumber from the tributaries of the upper Mississippi, and drawing by the same channel and by the Illinois River, all or nearly all of the grain products of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. He first argues the case without regard to the little circumstance, that St. Louis now derives her chief supply of lumber from Chicago, and that more than three-fourths of the grain product of the country bordering the Illinois and the Upper Mississippi Rivers, is marketed in Chicago. Having satisfactorily proved his hypothesis to be correct, he condescends to notice an objection which certain matter-of-fact people will probably urge against his argument, namely: that the facts are all against it—which objection he summarily disposes of by the following remarkable statement:

> A man may be asked why trade has taken the Chicago route, instead of that by the Mississippi, when the latter is the best? Happily, that question can be answered. St. Louis hitherto has maintained a high standard for every kind of cereal product, and Chicago has practically had no standard of any kind. As a consequence Chicago has been a ready market for every kind of produce, good or bad, while St. Louis has restricted its receipts to special kinds. That is the secret of the course of trade being in the other way. Western farmers and country merchants were, to a large extent, debarred from St. Louis, even though adjacent to it; and in sending stuff to Chicago, they could not help themselves. Here is a plain illustration of the case, and of the point involved. The produce of the Scotch herring fisheries does not find its way to London, as Londoners prefer herrings cured in a different way, if not different herrings altogether; and although Scotch fishing stations are nearer to London than to the German or the Russian ports, still the herrings find their way to the latter. Surely, from such a circumstance, it could never be inferred that Stettin or Riga is nearer Peterhead than London is, or that the Scotch herring trade could not, under any circumstances, be diverted into Billingsgate. Just so with Western trade. The existence of the Mississippi route has been uniformly ignored; and if ever spoken of, the most discouraging terms of unsuitableness and inferiority have been used; and no man has yet been bold enough to call in question the universally received opinion that no change whatever is to be apprehended in the course of Western trade. *Chicago is universally regarded as the entrepot of the great Northwest*, and people are only busied helping forward the most stupendous scheme of shortening distance between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard.

The assumed facts here are quite as "fishy" as the illustration derived from the Scotch herring fisheries. Neither St. Louis nor Chicago has ever established a standard for cereal products that in anywise excluded the poorest quality from market. There has not been a day, within the last ten years, that the poorest "stumptail" Illinois or Iowa has ever turned out, would not have found ready sale in the market of either city. Each has bought all that has been offered in its market, and neither has discouraged the offering of the poorest qualities. Such are the facts on that point.

Having thus shown *how* the produce trade of Chicago was built up, the writer proceeds to demonstrate that the action of the Board of Trade, in establishing grades of wheat, must inevitably destroy it. Hear him:

> But strange to say, that policy to which Chicago owes the growth of its produce trade is being departed from. For the past year or more, repeated efforts have been made to establish grades of wheat, and corn, and flour; but every effort hitherto has failed. No sooner was it determined that wheat and corn of a particular quality should form "standard," than dissatisfaction was expressed, and modification of some kind or other speedily introduced. The last change provides for the measured bushel being weighed, and standard wheat is classed at sixty pounds per imperial bushel; and whether this last determination of the Board of Trade is likely to be observed for any length of time, is is needless in this connection to inquire: but the tendency to an adoption of the exclusive system is very manifest.
>
> The Chicago people are not satisfied to be the mere medium of communication for so many million bushels of grain per annum, but are to insist hereafter that each kind of grain be equal to a given weight; and the object of this rule, be it observed, is not to measure values more closely than before (as no such rule obtains in Buffalo, Oswego, or New York, where Chicago grain is sent), but to oblige farmers to bring better stuff to market. Here, in England, it has always been believed that the farmer was more interested than other people in the quality of his own crop; but it would seem to be otherwise in Illinois.
>
> There the farmer appears to be standing in his own light—perhaps growing spring wheat when he should be growing winter, or growing light wheat when he should be growing heavy, and besides giving a bad name to Chicago grain, he does not seem to make the profit from his occupation that he should do. These mistakes the action of the Chicago Board of Trade designs to remedy; overlooking, however, the important fact that the previous similar action of the St. Louis Board of Trade was the main condition of the development of Chicago trade at all. St. Louis did in effect what Chicago now attempts to do, and instead of no more inferior Western wheat and corn being produced, and no more inferior wheat being manufactured into flour, the settler on the banks of the Mississippi continued to break up and crop prairie in such way as his circumstances would afford, and the miller never turned grist from his mill-door. The result was, that the produce rejected by St. Louis found another market—at Chicago—and instead of all the best lots going to the one market, and the inferior lots to the other, the bad and good in general went together; and while produce receipts at New Orleans have been stationary for the past ten years, the enormous produce trade of Chicago has been built up in that short time. Like effects follow like causes, and when Chicago practically rejects the lower grades of produce, some other market will open for them, and that market will draw largely also of the better kinds of grain.

The "fishy" savor, it will be seen, does not abate in the least. St. Louis does not, and never did maintain a rigid system of grain inspection. The grades established by the Chicago Board of Trade, admit every variety into the market. Nothing can be more absurd than the mistaken notions upon which the entire argument of the writer in question is based, if, indeed, we can dignify the farrago of nonsense he has given to the world by calling it argument. From beginning to end his premises are untrue, and his conclusions, therefore, such as will never be realized. With the exception of the Arrowsmith hoax which appeared in the London *Times*, nothing pertaining to America has ever gained admission into the columns of the English press, of such Munchausen aspect as these articles in *The Mark Lane Express*. They are too ridiculously untrue to require refutation.

The conditions which give prominence to Chicago as a grain market, can only be altered by some unlooked-for change in the climate, or in the physical characteristics of the country. While the Lakes last, and while our fertile territory, which stretches hundreds of miles on every hand, maintains its richness, so long must Chicago continue to be the greatest primary grain depot of the world.

EGANDALE.

The visitor to Chicago is always satisfied and often amazed at the evidences of substantial prosperity that meets him on every side. Her immense warehouses, her splendid stores, elegant dwellings, harbor filled with steamers and lake craft of every description, her miles of lumber yards, the constant arrival and departure of trains of cars in all directions—all tell of a business vast and increasing—one that ought to satisfy the most grasping ambition for earthly gain. But man wants something higher and better than the mere ability to coin the "almighty dollar," and when our citizens attempt to show their visitors the sources from which Chicago derives her beautiful *nomme de plume*, the "Garden City," it must be confessed that they are not to be found. True, we have "beginnings" which time alone can perfect, but our suburbs betray a poverty of culture which is almost painful. For the past few years the only real beautiful spot about the city has been the residence of Dr. Egan, on the West Side. When wandering in the garden that surrounds it, admiring its neatly trimmed hedges, its graceful balsams and splendid pines, or plucking luscious fruit from its richly laden trees, one could not suppress the wish that he had tried his hand on a larger scale. He has done it. He is now engaged on his master-piece—one that will be a living memento of his restless enterprise and exquisite horticultural taste ages hence when Chicago shall number her people by hundreds of thousands. Let us enter his grounds and enjoy them.

Egandale is some five miles south of the city, perhaps less than half that from the southern limit. At the south-west corner of his grounds, an enclosure of some four hundred acres, we enter by a rustic gate, beside which stands a tasteful "lodge" surrounded by beautiful evergreens. A splendid avenue for nearly a mile, widening amid beautiful groves and rich prairie on either side branching to the left brings us to a vine-clad farm house, and to the right to a large mound with two terraces, on the top of which stands a rustic summer house. The view from the top of this unique building is truly enchanting. Lake Michigan stretches far away on the east, while prairie and grove, with neat and tasteful residences peering out above the trees, form a background of great richness and beauty. On either side of the avenue is a wide border filled with forest trees and evergreens of almost every variety, which need but a few years growth to make it one of the most enchanting "drives" that it is possible for the pleasure-seeker or the man of taste to enjoy. Already this avenue with its borders of evergreens, is an object of surpassing beauty. Dr. Egan has beautified his grounds with sixty thousand trees—a fact that seems hardly credible till one rides through them and sees for himself the richness and extent of their adorning.

The useful also has all necessary attention. Here are acres of asparagus and other vegetables in great variety; an extensive nursery, orchards and fruit gardens, fields of clover and luxuriant meadows, each attesting the taste and the skill of their enterprising proprietor.

And all these improvements are the fruits of three years culture. In ten years more Egandale will be the pride of every citizen of Chicago. May it remain a monument of the exquisite taste that planned it, and long may our friend the Doctor wear the honors he has so justly achieved.

The Lynching Affair in Mercer County—Respectability of the Parties.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

KEITHSBURG, Mercer Co., Ill., May 25, 1859.

After waiting some time in hopes of gaining further knowledge of the facts in the lynching case, I write to inform you of the arrest and preliminary examination of those concerned in it. Four of the six lynchers were arrested and had an examination before Justice O'Brien of this town. I was not present at the trial, but got my information from those who were. It seems that instead of being disguised, as stated in my former letter, that they took no pains to conceal themselves, and the parties who were hung testified positively to every one of the accused. The most noticeable feature of the affair is that the leader of the gang is the Deputy Sheriff of the County, J. W. Miles, and most of those engaged in it were old citizens whom no one thought of charging with such an outrage; and still, although the two Bells both swore positively to each and every one of the accused, and part of their testimony was corroborated by others, the prisoners were merely held to bail in the nominal sum of $400 each, for their appearance for trial at the next sitting of the Circuit Court! How they came to get off so easily I cannot imagine, for public opinion is very much against them, so much so that there was talk of subjecting them to the same treatment which they gave Bell and his wife. As I did not hear the testimony given at the trial, I can form no opinion respecting the course of Justice O'Brien; but it is certain that there is much surprise and dissatisfaction expressed.

How it will all end there is no telling; but it is supposed by many that the bonds will be paid, and the "Lynchers" will for the paltry sum of $400 each, escape punishment. If this should be the case, it will be a burning disgrace to our county, and we may look for the enactment of similar scenes whenever the malice of individuals shall prompt them to try it.

Yours truly.

Prices of Land and Negroes in Kentucky.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

PARIS, KY., May 20, 1859.

The farm of C. C. Rogers was sold this day, containing 170 acres, lying four and a half miles from Paris, on the turnpike leading to Lexington, for $135 per acre. Mr. Edwin G. Bedford was the purchaser. The terms were, one-third in four months, bearing interest; one-third 1st March, 1860; one-third March, 1861.

Three negro men sold respectively at $1,400, $1,450, $1,500; one woman and six children $2,550; one mare and sucking colt at $800, and all other stock proportionately high.

The liabilities of P. A. Hargous and Brother, of New York, whose suspension was announced some days ago, are variously stated at from two to three millions of dollars.

The State Fair—The Executive Board at Freeport.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

FREEPORT, May 26, 1859.

Several members of the Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society arrived in town yesterday afternoon, to complete the necessary preliminary arrangements for the Fair. They were cordially welcomed by several citizens, and conveyed to the residence of Charles H. Rosenstiel, Esq., near the city, where they were highly interested in the horticultural and general agricultural improvements of that intelligent, adopted citizen, whose hospitality is only equalled by his enterprise and interest in the improvement of everything pertaining to the advancement of the beautiful and useful in the farmer's calling. In the morning they proceeded to the Fair Grounds, where they were joined by several gentlemen with whom they consulted as to the best arrangement of the grounds, and location of the buildings to be erected.

The grounds are selected within the city limits, a half mile south-west of the depot, on the estate of Col. Knowlton, a short distance from one of the public highways by which you approach the town. They are adjacent to and include the neat enclosure usually occupied by the County Society for their exhibitions, a beautiful verdant lawn in the midst of which is a shady grove. As you ride along the highway a portion of the grounds slope towards you, indeed, a very considerable portion is in view from the road. It requires no great stretch of the imagination to picture the interesting scene that ten thousand farmers with their wives and families will there present on their great gala day of the year. Those familiar with such scenes, know well how much of pleasure and conviviality is blended with the innocent and refreshing recreations which the occasion brings, and how eagerly it will be looked for. And those who know the enterprise and thrift of Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, will not doubt for a moment that the Show will be a credit to the State.

By throwing a ditch over a narrow strip of moist ground, the avenues will be good and convenient. The surface is perhaps as varied as the requirements of the exhibition admit of within the area to be enclosed. The trotting course first attracted attention, and was located on the smoothest, handsomest part of the grounds, and will be, except in size, all that a sportsman can desire. It will be quite sufficient for a fair exhibition of stock of all kinds in every particular, save that of speed in horses, a point of minor importance to the practical farmer, and one which agricultural societies are coming to regard in a sensible light. The track will be immediately prepared in first class style, and ranges of elevated seats constructed.

A remote part of the grounds, quite away from the proposed location of the halls for exhibition, is set apart for the trial of steam plows. Now that inventors feel assured the Society are in earnest in their re-offering the premium on these steam workers, and have appointed skilled, practical, and scientific men to test the merits of the machines and work, they will be on hand in considerable numbers. Several who were only able to make experimental trials last year have improved, remodelled, or rebuilt their machines, and will enter the lists of competition both for the premiums and the laurels with a zest which cannot fail to attract large crowds. Plowing by steam is no novel idea. Men have dreamed over it for half a century. In England a few farms are now cultivated by steam at less expense than by animal power. But these are only under the conditions the most favorable. It remains for Yankee inventive genius to show the world that the thing can be done under any ordinary circumstances. And it remains for Illinois to confirm and complete the great march which England has begun, and make the powers that be feel that in the hands of a free and intelligent people *Coal is King*. It will be an era of no trivial moment when that agency to which civilized communities have become accustomed to look as the manufacturer and transporter of whatever contributes to our wants or pampers our appetites, also turns producer and takes away the toil and drudgery from the farmer's life. An occasion so pregnant with great results as this cannot fail of drawing together a large crowd from all the Mississippi Valley, the Canadas and the most remote parts of the Union.

When the arrangements are more complete I will post you further. THURSTON.

The Toronto and Georgian Bay Ship Canal.

Ground was broken for the proposed Georgian Bay Ship Canal, at Toronto, on Tuesday last, the anniversary of the Queen's Birthday. We take the following account from the *Colonist* of Wednesday morning:

TORONTO AND GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

According to announcement, the first sod of the proposed Canal was dug on the Davenport Estate, a little east of Crookshank's Lane, and south of the Plank Road. A short time after 2 o'clock, the President and some of the Directors arrived. The Chief Engineer, Kivas Tully, Esq., having pointed out the proposed line of the Canal, the President, Thomas Clarkson, Esq., addressed the assemblage. He said, in accordance with the conditions of the Charter granted on the 1st of July, 1856, which required that the work should be commenced within three years—they were met, in a corporate capacity, to commence the work by digging the first sod of a Canal which, if constructed, would without doubt tend to promote the commercial interests of this Province, and divert the trade of the West, which now passes through the circuitous and hazardous route of the St. Clair and Lake Erie to the St. Lawrence—the natural outlet between the Great Lakes and the Ocean. This proposed canal would shorten the present route 400 hundred miles, and it would have the advantage over other channels by commanding a more extensive trade. Great as had been the increase of the West in population and wealth, from personal knowledge he had no hesitation in saying that the history of the Western States would outstrip the calculations and predictions of the most interested observers of its growth and importance. Springing from the same stock as ourselves, the energy and industry of the Anglo-Saxon race would become still more appreciable by the millions of produce which would be exported from what would soon be termed the granary of the world. With respect to the difficulties in the construction of the work, he had reliance on the engineers who reported on its feasibility. It reminded him of an anecdote of the great Napoleon when he first attempted to cross the Alps. He asked the guide if it was possible to bring his army through the passes in safety. "*Barely possible*" was the reply. The command "advance" demonstrated to the world what perseverance could do. The destinies of empires were changed by that one word. Could we doubt but that science and skill would yet complete this great work which commerce had demanded?

The President then proceeded to perform the ceremony of digging the first sod, and was followed by the Secretary, C. Robertson, Esq., A. M'Donnell, Esq., one of the Directors, Rowland Burr, Esq., Ald. Stock, the Chief Engineer, and others—the spade used on the occasion having been similarly employed in 1851 by J. G. Bowes, Esq., then Mayor of the city, in filling the first barrowful of earth at the commencement of the Northern Railway, when the first sod was turned by Lady Elgin.

The Chief Engineer having been called on by the President, made a few remarks with respect to the importance of the proposed Canal as an additional avenue for the Western trade, and in reference to the difficulties of excavating ninety feet on the average for ten miles, gave examples of the obstacles encountered in the construction of the Welland, Desjardines, and Chesapeake and Delaware Canals, and expressed his belief that if ten millions of acres of land were granted to the Company by the Legislature, the Canal would be constructed before eight years had expired.

After some further remarks by Mr. Tully, and also by Messrs. Rowland Burr and Allen McDonnell, three cheers were given for the Queen and the Ship Canal, when the assemblage dispersed, apparently well satisfied with their labors.

To Kneel or Not to Kneel, That is the Question.

[Correspondence Baltimore American.]

Among those who were present at the celebration of Mass in the Pope's Chapel, on Good Friday, was the Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to throne of England. He is quite a youth, about seventeen years of age, and has been spending nearly two months in Rome. He was dressed in the military uniform of England, and occupied a very conspicuous seat in the Chapel, entirely separated from the members of his suite. At the elevation of the Host, when all Roman Catholics kneel, he rose from his seat and seemed undetermined what to do, and very awkwardly took his seat again. It was formerly the custom, in the Sistine Chapel, to compel all who attend to conform to the ceremonials in this respect; but it has been resisted by many distinguished Protestants, and his declining to kneel has been the subject of considerable conversation among the English visitors here.

Identification of the Express Mail Car Robber.

NEW YORK, May 2.

Mr. Keck arrived from Cincinnati to-day, and identified Jackson, the oil merchant, as the man who attempted to rob the mails and express, on the Erie road, last Wednesday.

The investigation will be commenced to-morrow. The Government having summoned a large number of witnesses, it is quite likely the examination may last two or three days.

The Grand Jury of Alachua County, Florida, have presented Gov. Perry of that State, as "a nuisance." Their indignation was aroused by his course on a railroad question.

On Tuesday last the barque Mondo sailed from New York for Liberia, having as passengers thirty colored emigrants who go out under the supervision of the Colonization Society.

THE CITY.

To-night is the last night of the Arctic Panorama, at Mechanics' Institute Hall.

The Board of Supervisors commence their session on Monday, June 6th.

The McLaughlin murder case is still in progress in the Superior Court, before Judge Higgins.

The first of June is near at hand. Ten per cent. will be added to water rates unpaid after that date.

In the gale on Thursday night several large show windows were blown in by the force of the wind.

We learn that Archbishop Hughes, now in this city, will preach at St. Mary's of the Lake, to-morrow.

We still hear of the depredations of plant and flower thieves, especially in the suburbs. Look out for them.

We are continually under obligations to the American Express Co. for the early supply of Cincinnati papers.

The city was dull and dismally moral and itemless yesterday. The Police Court gave only a few petty cases.

The $10,000 crim. con. case on Friday resulted in the discharge of Dunham, which ends this chapter of the affair.

Have we Street Commissioners, and have they no regard for the condition of our streets. The paved streets, at least, might be kept clean.

Rev. Dr. Foster, of Evanston, will preach at the Indiana street M. E. Church in the North Division, on Sunday morning and evening.

The brig Mahoning, lying in the South Branch, we struck by lightning on Thursday night, and some little damage done to her rigging.

The Michigan Southern Freight depot had a narrow escape from destruction on Thursday night. It was struck by lightning and set on fire.

In the storm of Thursday night the lightning struck a dwelling house on West Jackson street doing some damage to the roof and one side, but not injuring the inmates.

Yesterday, while standing in the absorbed contemplation a monkey and hand organ near North Market Hall, a German woman had her pocket picked of a $5 bill. No insurance.

A new turn-out, the first between Twelfth and Lake street, is being put into the State street horse railway near Quincy street, which will so divide the route that next week the cars will make five minute trips.

Rev. Dr. Clarkson, Rector of St. James', will lecture before the American Protestant Association on Monday evening, at their Hall on Monday evening at the Hall on West Randolph, corner of Clinton street.

We notice that D. Witkowsky's new marble building, on the corner of Monroe and South Clark street, is being pushed rapidly toward completion. It will contain one the finest halls in the city.

"Sons of Malta," will meet the committee of arrangements for the expedition to the Falls of Minnehaha, at the Tremont House, Room No. 1, this Saturday evening, at half past seven o'clock. By order of the Grand Commander.

The second night of the operetta of the "Flower Queen" at Metropolitan Hall last evening, was a brilliant success. The house was crowded. Messrs. Tillinghast and Williams intened to give it for the last time on Monday evening.

Archbishop Hughes, New York; Rev. Francis McNeirney, New York; Hon. B. H. Smith, Wisconsin; Mrs. C. N. Sinclair (late Mrs. E. Forrest); Miss Annie Sinclair, and Mr. Henry Sedley, are among the arrivals at the Briggs House.

THE U. S. AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The President of the United States Agricultural Society and a delegation of the Committee of Arrangements of the Society, will be in the city some time next week to determine the location of the next Annual Fair.

A few nights since, a lodger at No. 94 Lake street entered his room just in time to find a chap busy packing up to decamp with the lodger's clothing. He had about $100 worth in bundles ready for removal. The rascal made a break and escaped.

In the United States District Court yesterday in the trial of the Rock Island timber depredators on Government land, William Kerns was on trial convicted and sentenced to pay costs a fine of $3, and pass one hour in jail. Thomas J. Williams was acquitted of a like charge. The residue of these cases go over until June.

English papers of May 14, with more pictures of the war in Italy; "Romance of a Poor Young Man," a new novel; Our Musical Friend and the Musical Guest for this week; Blackwood for May, and a fresh supply of Our Sacred Musical Guest have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

A small collision took place on Saturday afternoon, near Washington street crossing, between a lumber wagon and a horse car, resulting in a little derangement of paint and varnish to the latter. The engineer put down the brakes and shut off his grays in time to prevent anything more serious.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Thursday afternoon, about half-past four o'clock, a building on the corner of Madison and Jefferson streets, in the West Division, owned by Messrs. Ford & Bro., was struck by lightning. A party of lads passing at the time, were prostrated but not seriously injured. But slight damage was done to the building.

One of the most delightful railroad excursions of the season is on the tapis for next week, in honor of the opening of the new through railroad route to Cincinnati *via* Dayton. The excursionists are to leave Chicago over the Chicago, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne R. R. at 8 A. M. on Wednesday, June 1, making the run to Cincinnati in fourteen hours, returning, leave Cincinnati to reach Chicago on Friday night, though the party may prolong its stay at pleasure.

HOME AGAIN.—Our friend C. H. Lillibridge, an accomplished artist, is home again from his Winter at the South, having passed six months at Mobile. He brings with him the counterfeit presentments of several varieties of the "*Rose of Alabama*," as well as of numerous notabilities, Fillibuster Walker, Madame DeVert, and others. His pictures and photographs have gone the world over as furnishing the original for some of the best views and persons taken in and around our city, and published in the great illustrated weeklies of the East. We are glad he will resume the camera and the dark chamber at No. 77 Lake street, where his winter's collection of pictures may be seen. A most exquisite thing is a full-size photograph of a magnolia bough loaded with its gorgeous blossoms, illustrating what aid the photographic art, in skillful hands, may lend to natural science.

A smart looking young German, having committed matrimony with a very blooming young Katrina, the pair were before Justice Milliken yesterday afternoon at the instance of the mother of the latter, neither of the distressed "parients" having given the nuptials their sanction, in this case all the more necessary, because Katrina was only seventeen. This placed the bridegroom in a position rather equivocal, inasmuch as to procure the certificate necessary under our statutes, he had sworn that his lady love was over eighteen, since the legal alternative the consent of her parents was unattainable. Before the Justice, however, Katrina herself explained things, and cleared up a case that looked like perjury in her young spouse, by confessing that she told him she was over eighteen. Justice Milliken gave her some good advice of a nature both prospective and retrospective, then turning to the old lady advised her to make the best of the matter, and be amiable and encourage the young folks, whereupon the party retired from the presence, the young bride apparently determined to be cheerful.

HEALTH OF CHICAGO—HUMORS OF THE ASSEMBLY.—We find in the Cincinnati *Gazette* a fuller statement than that we have already given of that portion of the debate in the General Assembly at Indianapolis, on the question of the location of the new Seminary. Rev. Dr. N. L. Rice, of this city, said:

Objections had been made to Chicago on the score of health. Now he knew that Chicago was the healthiest city in the whole country. He had lived there nearly two years, (twenty years) and he had not been called to attend the funeral of a single child in his congregation—which was a large one—in all that time, and it was well known that if a place was unhealthy, children were the first to feel it.

In that whole time he had been called upon to attend the funeral of only two adults—one a young lady who had been long sick with dropsy, contracted at another place; the other a young lady who died of consumption—inherited. A clergyman, from New Jersey, afflicted with phthisic, who had gone to and fro seeking relief, came to Chicago and got well. It was the lake breezes that made Chicago so healthy. But were they not cold? No; their warmest breezes in the Winter were from the lake, for that was never frozen—their cold winds come from—over this way—from about Indianapolis. (Laughter.) Whenever the wind blew from over here, (Indianapolis,) every body at Chicago began to button up. In the summer cool breezes came off the lake—the nights were always cool at Chicago. Students could sleep and wake up refreshed, and go vigorously at their studies.

The Doctor said: "I am in better health now than I was when I went there, and I have talked literally six months without stopping. I'm a small man, but I'll stand up here for health against any of you, except my Kentucky brethren."

Rev. Dr. Stevenson replied to Dr. Rice's plea for the healthfulness of Chicago with an anecdote which convulsed the Assembly. He said a parson deplored the non-increase of his charge in Chicago. "We have no baptisms," said he, "way, brother, don't people offer their children for baptism?" "The fact is," said he, "they have no children."

Range of the thermometer for the wee as taken by E. L. O'Hara, Apothecary and Pharmaceutist, No. 30 West Randolph street, corner of Canal.

Date.	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Saturday, May 21	52	66	65
Sunday, " 22	54	61	62
Monday, " 23	61	78	88
Tuesday, " 24	69	80	77
Wednesday " 25	70	61	64
Thursday, " 26	56	60	61
Friday, " 27	46	54	59

LOCAL MATTERS.

It costs nothing to look at,—and but little more to buy—one of those splendid suits of fine clothing, got up and now on sale at Tappens. On an average, one dollar out of every five spent elsewhere for clothing is lost. We cannot urge our readers too strongly for their own interest, to look all over town first, but not to spend a dollar for clothing until they visit Tappen's.

BONNETS! BONNETS!—W. K. Stow, No. 134 Lake street, up stairs (near T. B. Carter's dry goods store), having just received a choice lot of Millinery Goods, including some very beautiful crape bonnets, will dispose of them at prices to suit the times. Ladies will do well to call immediately, as the goods must be sold. Every article is new. my28-3t

MEND YOUR WAYS, and if you have any old clothes in need of the same treatment, take them to Cook & McLain's Steam Dyeing, Scouring and Repairing Establishment, 98 Dearborn street, who will return them looking as good as new, at a trifling expense.

REMEMBER LADIES that the best and cheapest place to get your soiled or faded garments cleaned or dyed, is at Messrs. Cook & Bros., No. 125 S. Clark street, whose reputation is established beyond dispute, as the best Dyers and Scourers in the city.

HILL'S AIR LIGHT.—State and County Rights for Hill's patent, for sale.
Messrs. TRIPP, HALE & Co., Agents,
my28-d, t-w & w-2t 100 Lake st., Chicago.

For Pretty Straw Bonnets—
For Pretty Silk or Crape Hats.—
For Pretty Ribbons or Flowers—
For Pretty Ruches and Tabs—
For Pretty Misses Bonnets—
For Pretty Children's Jockeys or Flats—
—GO TO—
Miss M. H. MARSH, 258 State Street, where rents are low and Millinery is sold at moderate prices. m25—1w

Strangers visiting this city will find a beautiful collection of the most fashionable millinery at Miss M. H. Marsh, 258 State St., between Jackson and Van Buren streets. my24-10t

Grover & Baker's new and unequalled Family Sewing Machines, with Improved Hemsters. 166 Lake street, up stairs.
my18-2w. H. ALEXANDER, Agent.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—Northwestern office, 167 and 169 Lake street.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
my17 2w General Agent.

WATER YOUR GARDENS.—If you want good rubber hose fitted to your hydrants at a low price, call or send to the Rubber store, 21 Dearborn street, one door north of Lake street. my7-1m

I. M. Singer & Co.'s new and improved Family Sewing Machines; also, Machines for manufacturing heavy garments of every description, constantly on hand at 140 Lake street, Chicago. A. W. HARRIS, Agent. ap15-3m-c907

See advertisement of Boudoir Sewing Machines, 126 Lake street. a4-b904

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

—Rev. F. W. Graves will preach in the Soutwest Hall of the Orphan Asylum, near Ringgold Place, next Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at ¼ before 3 P. M.

—Rev. A. J. Joslyn will preach at Metropolitan Hall tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

—Spiritual Lectures by Charles Holt, a trance speaking medium, on Sunday, at the Mechanics Institute Hall, at 10¾ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

—Rev. Chas. H. Brigham, of Taunton, will officiate at the First Unitarian Church, morning and evening, for the next four Sabbaths.

—There is divine service every Sunday at St. John's Church, Union Park, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. H. W. Bishop, Rector.

—Service and sermon in the English language, at the Scandinavian Mission, corner Indiana and Franklin streets, Sunday evening, at early candle-light. Rev Mr. Thompson, of Kenosha, is expected to preach. Seats free.

—There will be religious services regularly each Sunday in Christ Church, the new Episcopal Church under the care of the Rev. Mr. Adams, situate on Monterey street, between Michigan and Indiana Avenues, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. All are invited to attend.

—There is divine service in St. James' Church every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

MARRIED.

At the Rectory of St. John's Church, on the evening of the 26th inst., by the Rev. H. N. Bishop, Mr. CHARLES CHILD and Miss MARY ANN ALLEN.

Amusements.

EXHIBITION OF A SPLENDID
Marble Mantle Piece,
VALUED AT $2,000.
Allegorical figures, representing Morning and Evening, Spring and Fall, adorn the front and sides of the master-piece, while in the centre the Goddess of American Liberty leans on her shield, on which an angel is writing the memorable words of Webster, "Liberty and Union, inseparably united, now and forever."
This is exhibited at No. 173 Lake street, between Wells and Lasalle.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 o'clock a. m. till evening at half-past eight.
my26-5tx JOHN STOCKING.

STRAWBERRY, ICE CREAM
—AND—
Floral Festival,
for the benefit of the
Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church,
—AT—
METROPOLITAN HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, May 31st, 1859.
Ample arrangements are making to render this a most agreeable occasion. The best of Fruit, Ices, Cakes, &c. will be provided. Choice music by the Great Western Band.
Tickets, One Dollar, including Refreshments.
my26-6t-c460

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE HALL.
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES.
Positively Last Week,
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, May 23d, 1859.
Prices Reduced—Admission, 15c; Children, 10c.
After a most successful tour through Europe, patronized by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Princess Royal, Prince of Wales, and Lady Franklin, at the Gallery of Illustration, 14 Regent street, London, and universally pronounced by American and European critics the most sublime creation of art ever exhibited. T. P. FAILING'S Great Original Illustration of
Dr. Kane's World Renowned
ARCTIC VOYAGES.
Together with English and Danish Searches for Sir John Franklin in the Frigid Zone, executed by the great American Artist, ... from the original drawings taken on the spot.
Several interesting relics of the Arctic Expedition will be exhibited, among which are Dr. Kane's Kayack, Arctic dresses, celebrated dog "Whitey," (the only survivor of Dr. Kane's Esquimaux Dogs) and during the exhibition Franklin to Dr. Kane's companion, Mr. Thos. Hickey. ...
Doors open at 7 o'clock. ... Thursday, Friday and Saturday Afternoons at 3 o'clock.
The interesting narrative of Dr. Kane's last Arctic Expedition, by Dr. Kane's companion, Mr. Thos. Hickey, for sale at the Hall. Price TEN CENTS. my23-1wx

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North-West.* ja1 b694 ly

LOST—$5.00 Reward—A Black and Tan Terrier Bitch, "Young." Had around her neck enameled leather collar with owners name. H. D. BOOTH, Wabash avenue, corner Old street. my28-3tx

LOST—Lost either on Jackson or Clark street, a Ladies Gold Chain with a Pencil and Locket attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or at the store of J. L. ANDERSON & CO., 280 State street. my28 3tx

WANTED—A Situation as Nurse or Chambermaid, by a Protestant Girl, who can give good city reference. Address "C. L." Box 2126, or call at C. H. Scriven's Office, 63 Dearborn st. my28-3t-d455

WANTED—By a Young Man, a native of Scotland, a situation as Porter in a store, or any other employment. Writes a tolerable fair hand, and would make himself generally useful. Address "William" office of this paper. my28-1tx

WANTED—A situation by an experienced German Druggist, speaking English and French, in a wholesale or retail drug store, being acquainted with the city business for several years. The best city references can be given. Apply by letter Press and Tribune Office. my28-1tx

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can obtain good accommodation at 146 Monroe street. Several day boarders wanted. my28-3tx

FOR SALE—A Splendid Canadian Horse, just imported, sixteen and-a-half hands high. Four years old. Steel Gray Color. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 333 South Wells street, Chicago.
my28-3tx JOHN McCALLUM.

FOR SALE—Three five year old Mules, in good condition, can be purchased cheap on application at the stable of E. E. Boyington, Court Place, opposite the Post Office. my28-1w

TO RENT—A New House with Furniture will be rented very low for the summer months, together with large Garden, Carriage House, &c. Proprietor wishes to board with the family. Address "L. K. T." P. O. Drawer 4451. my28-7tx

NOTICE.—Persons having claims against Cook County, will file the same with the undersigned on or before the 6th of June.
By order of the Board of Supervisors,
my28-td-d422 C. B. FARWELL, Clerk.

MASONIC.—The Members of Lafayette Lodge No. 18, as well as non-affiliated Brethren dwelling in this city and the Fraternity in general, are invited to meet at Masonic Temple on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock.
E. L. IVES, S. W. and acting W. M.
C. J. STOLBRAND, Secretary. my28-1tx

TO SABBATH SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.—The Secretary desires to complete his synopsis of the Sabbath Schools of Chicago, prior to the June Session of the Sabbath School Union. All those Superintendents who have received the blank reports, and through hurry of business or otherwise, have overlooked them, are requested to complete and return them AT ONCE. Those who have received no blanks will please communicate their address. R. M. GUILFORD,
Secretary Chicago Sunday School Union.
Post Office Box 4475 my28-1t

TO BROKERS AND MONEY LENDERS.—We have a large back office which we will rent at a low rate.
Good light and side entrance from the Post Office alley.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
my28-y Real Estate Brokers, No. 82 Dearborn st.

ICE! ICE! ICE!
700 Tons first quality Ice, stored where it can be run directly on board of vessels or carts.
For sale by LELAND & MIXER,
my28-2w-d423 No. 231 South Water st., Chicago.

FRESCO PAINTING.
JEVNE & ALMINI,
No. 101 Washington St., Chicago,
Beg to call the attention of the public to their style of Frescoing and Decorating in Private Residences, Churches, Halls, &c.; also, to the House Painting, Graining, &c.; all of which they do in a first-class style.
Country orders for Frescoing, &c., will meet with prompt attention. Specimens of our work can be seen in some of the best houses in this city.
Post Office Box 1173. my28-6m

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
The subscriber offers for sale a large quantity of superior
Refrigerators—Hickox's Patent,
Made in four separate apartments, well adapted to the use of small families. They are made in form of a Side Board, and equal to any Refrigerator in the market sold for double the price.
Call on D. GOODWILLIE, Manufacturer, Corner of Franklin and Ohio street; or at the Stores of J. B. Doggett, State street; Doggett & Bassett, Michigan st.; or John Hughes, Plumber, corner of State. my28-3t

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!
We have in store and for sale, at the lowest market price, a large stock of
WHITE FISH, No. 1, 2 and 3,
TROUT, No. 1 and 2
MACKEREL. Bbs, Hf. Bbs. & Kits,
CODFISH, Georges & Grand Bank,
HERRING, Pickled in Barrels,
HERRING, Scaled & No. 1.
A new full stock of GROCERIES, WOODEN and WILLOW WARE, for sale low by
WILLIAMS, SMITH & CO.,
my28-y Wholesale Grocers, 45 South Water st.

THE CITIZENS OF CHICAGO
are now well aware that at the
FRENCH CHINA EMPORIUM
—OF—
A. Jaeger & Co.
Is kept the best and cheapest selected stock of Richly Decorated, Gilded and Plain White
CHINA,
The best patterns of
IRON STONE CHINA,
The largest assortment of
Bohemian, Cut and Pressed Glassware,
The greatest variety of
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, BRITTANIA WARE, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH CUTLERY,
—AND—
Housekeeping Goods in General
ever brought into the city of Chicago.
Those who have not already found this to be so, can be satisfied by calling at
NO. 103 LAKE STREET,
Between Clark and Dearborn, at the French China Emporium of
my28-y A. JAEGER & CO.

It is seldom that we notice anything in the medical line, nor would we now, unless we could be convinced that we are not doing our duty as a journalist, in recommending to the public Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS, for the cure of that most terrible and fatal of all diseases—Fever and Ague. From our own experience with this valuable specific, we can safely say, that for diseases of the above nature, it stands without a rival. Its timely assistance has saved many a fellow being from a premature grave. Every day, we hear of it conquering the worst cases of Fever and Ague. To those who are in the least afflicted with any of the complaints arising from an irregularity of the digestive organs, nothing can be more beneficial than these Bitters. We cheerfully recommend them to the thousands of this State, who are suffering the most intense pain, as a certain cure for their ills. Try them, and be convinced of their many excellent qualities.
For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere
my27 2w

LEA & PERRINS,
CELEBRATED
Worcestershire Sauce,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the
ONLY GOOD SAUCE,
And Applicable to Every Variety of Dishes.
Extract of a letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester:
MAY, 1851.
"Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."
Beware of Counterfeits!
IN SOUP.—In gravy, with Fish, Meats, Game, Salad dressing &c.; LEA & PERRINS WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts piquancy, zest and flavor; gives tone to the stomach, assists digestion, and promotes health.
ON THE DINING TABLE.—Families are discontinuing the use of a castor, and are substituting a cruet of LEA & PERRINS WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Sold by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.
Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States,
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
405 Broadway, New York.
A stock always in store. Also orders received for direct shipments from England my27-ly

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Linen Table Cloths,
NAPKINS,
TOWELLINGS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
DAMASKS,
COTTON AND LINEN SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASE GOODS, &c., &c.
A. G. Downs & Co.
150 - - - Lake Street - - - 150
my27-y

MURRAYS FLUID CAMPHOR AND MAGNESIA.
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Tarrant's Elixir Turkey Rhubarb,
Kilig Purified Charcoal in Bottles,
Raspberry and Blackberry Cordials,
Burnett's Cod Liver Oil and Jelly,
Pepsin in Liquid and Powder,
Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.
For sale by J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries and Chemists, 144 and 146 Lake Street. my27

TAKE NOTICE.
BOXES! BOXES! BOXES!
All persons requiring a superior article of soap, candle, candy, cracker or packing boxes of any description, will take notice that I will furnish any quantity of boxes required, made to order ... Having a large quantity of box lumber on hand I will supply those in need with boxes ... DAVID GOODWILLIE.
myl27 d412-3m P. O. Box 863, Cor. Franklin and Ohio St.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Lady accustomed to tuition, is desirous of giving instructions in Music and Singing, or would be glad to devote three mornings during the week to impart a sound English education, with French, and the above accomplishments. Address Box 2260 Post Office. my28-3tx

WANTED—Immediately by a Gentleman and Wife, a pleasant room furnished or unfurnished, with board in a private family. Central location. Address Box 3895 P. O. my27-3tx

WANTED—$9,000 Wanted for five or ten years. Security is improved central property, South Division. Address Box "G." Chicago Post Office. my26-1w-d407

WANTED—By a Young Man of good character, a situation in almost any capacity, with a chance to learn some respectable business. Unexceptionable references given. Address "S. J. B." Box 3209, Chicago, Ill. my25-6tx

WANTED.—$10,000 to $15,000 of Real Estate. Any one with this amount of desirable city property for sale at prices to suit the times, may hear of a purchaser by calling on J. G. HAMILTON, 116 Randolph street, up stairs. my25 d388-1w

WANTED—A Gentleman of education and fine address, who writes a good hand and is a competent Book-keeper, capable of attending to business generally, desires a situation. Any person or company desiring the services of such an one will do well to apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 82 Dearborn street.
my24-6t-d324

WANTED.—A partner with from $1,000 to $2,000 capital, and understands the Produce Commission business. The advertiser has a good acquaintance in the country. Best of references given and required. Address "Commission," Chicago P. O.
my21-1wx

WANTED—A few good boarders at 157 State street, between Madison and Monroe. The family is small and no children. The situation desirable and terms reasonable. P. O. Box 2517.
my8-3wx

WANTED—A rare opportunity for a man wishing to engage in the Hotel business, as a silent or an active partner. A man with a small capital can get a good bargain. For further particulars address "J. E.," P. O. Box 4342. my7-4wx

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Four Horse Power Steam Engine can be bought low upon application to Box 1668 within ten days. my28-1w-d376

FOR SALE—A Steam Engine, cheap. Inquire at No. 11 Marine Bank.
my24 2w-d382

FOR SALE—Poster Type.—We have a large assortment of Hand-bill and Poster Type for sale, which will be disposed of at half cost. Printers are invited to call and examine it. Inquire at this office. my25-1w

FOR SALE.—We have about 175 feet of Shafting for sale, lately used in running printing presses. It is an excellent article, and will be sold for SIX cents per pound. We also have a score or more of Pulleys—single and cone—of various sizes, for sale at a bargain. Inquire at Press and Tribune Office. my23 1m

FOR SALE—A Good Frame Barn suitable for a House, 18x24 feet, 16 feet high, on Adams street between Green and Peoria, West Side. Price $50, which is less than one-half the cost of the lumber. Apply to HOLBROOK & ETKINS & CO., South Clark street. my23-1w-d370

FOR SALE.—MALT! MALT!!
Constantly on hand and for sale at reduced prices by WHITNEY & KIMBALL, 157 Kinzie street. ja5 6m

FOR SALE—Two Fine Cemetery Lots for one half of their original cost, as the owner is about to leave for Europe. Inquire at southwest corner of Madison and Clark streets, (up-stairs). [my16-1m-d344

FOR SALE—A Hotel in Springfield, Ill.—The Franklin House is offered for sale on easy terms to the purchaser, having about five years in which to make the payments. There is a lease on it for two years from Sept. 15th, 1858. For further particulars inquire of F. S. CANEDY, Springfield, Ill. my7-2tx

FOR SALE—A New Large Brick Residence on one of the best avenues in the South Division and south of the Railroad Crossing, finished in the best style; with large lot, stables, and every convenience for a large family. Will be sold very cheap—part can remain on long time. Apply to box 885 P. O. ap4-c605-3m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Good selected farming land in the State of Iowa, for sale on reasonable terms of payment, or will be exchanged for Chicago city property or for merchandise. Address H. H. L. Box 3124 Chicago P. O., with name, and a meeting will be appointed. my25c336-ly

FOR SALE—A New Steam Saw Mill containing a Gang of Twenty-Six Saws, A Siding, Planing, Shingle and Lath Mill. The mill is new and complete, located in a town of over three thousand inhabitants. The mill will be sold for cash or traded for other property, the owner being unable to attend to the business. For further particulars apply to J. W. HUMPHREY, Massasoit House, Chicago, Ill. my18-10tx

To Rent.

TO RENT—A Desirable House for a small family, No. 206 Ohio street. Price $300 per annum. Apply on the premises or at 148 South Water street. my27-2tx

TO RENT—Until the middle of October, a small House with part of the Furniture. Good location, South Side, near the Lake, at $400 per year. Address Box 363. my27-3tx

TO RENT—Store No. 184 Kinzie street, (Kinzie Hall.) Apply to SAMUEL JOHNSTON, northeast corner Lake and State st. my24 2w-d380

TO RENT—In Evanston, a Neat Cottage with fine lake view. Inquire of J. F. STARR, on the corner of North Clark and Water streets, or address Box 4359. my24-4tx

TO RENT.—Rooms for a small family in the central location, 89 State street, (up stairs.) Apply to D. WALKER, 110 Randolph street.
my24-1wx

TO RENT—Two Stores suitable for Commission Business, on south side of Kinzie street, near Dearborn street. Terms low. Apply to JAMES CLAPP, No. 11 Marine Bank. my24-2w-d381

TO RENT—No. 5 South Clark street, Store 17x40 feet. Will be rented low to a responsible tenant. Inquire of TALMAN WHEELER.
my7-1m-d220

TO RENT—Six Fine Offices and seven lodging rooms in the marble building 112 Dearborn street. Apply in the Grocery Store, to NEWEL SNOW. my4 1m-d173

TO RENT—Several good brick dwellings with stables. Also, a variety of tenements, at prices from $250 to $600. ABBOTT & KINGMAN, 520 Clark street. ap13 c770-3m

TO RENT.—Nos. 82 and 84 Quincy Street, fronting the Reservoir; has 9 long rooms, Rent $20 per month. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, Room, No. 8 Larmon Block. my23 d373-7t

TO RENT—Warehouse and Dock. The Warehouse and Dock at the foot of State street to rent, or the Warehouse will be sold, subject to a lease of the premises. JAMES E. DALLIBA.
ap16-2mo-c851.

TO RENT—Or for sale—The three story brick dwelling 55 Edina Place, between Harrison and Van Buren street, South Side, with gas, rain and hydrant water; also, a brick barn. Apply on the premises.
my14-1m-d284

TO RENT—The brick dwelling, No. 185 Buffalo street, containing ten pleasant rooms, with marble mantles, gas, water, etc., all in complete order. A cash tenant can have the house at a price to suit. Inquire of D. O. FERGUSON, No. 42 Clark street, up stairs.
my9-1mx

TO RENT—Lumber Yards.—Two good Lumber Yards on the west side of the South Branch of Chicago River on Lumber street. Each yard is 200 feet front, 300 feet deep, with planked alleys, and a good Dwelling House, Office and Barn on each, ready for immediate use. Will let it for $2.50 per foot. Apply to C. T. HOTCHKISS, office No. 271 Clinton street.
my16-1mx

TO RENT—The Residence of the undersigned, south east corner of Wabash avenue and Randolph street. The house contains ten rooms, has two parlors, library, large dining room and kitchen on first floor, gas and water in each story, and is heated by ... E. C. LARNED, office 97 Washington st. my9-1m-d250

TO RENT—The undersigned has a first-class Store and Offices, Sleeping Rooms and Basements in the Marble Block, on Dearborn street, next door north of the Matteson House. Also, a large Boarding House on Randolph street, opposite Parmelee's Omnibus Office. J. W. WAUGHOP, No. 52 Clark street.
my14-1m-d279

TO RENT—A Desirable Summer Residence on Michigan avenue, second house north of North street, east side, to be rented for the summer or for a year, with or without furniture.
Also, Store No. 69 Randolph street, and Store and Dwelling on Clark street near Archer Road. Apply on the several premises, or to Dr. HAVEN, No. 69 Randolph street, from 9 to 11 a. m. ap29-4w-d115

TO RENT—On Favorable Terms, a first-class three story Brick Dwelling House delightfully situated in the West Division, on the highest ground in Chicago, in a healthy location. In the vicinity are Schools and Churches. The house contains Gas, Hot and Cold Water Baths, Dry Cellar, good Stabling, &c.
Omnibuses every five minutes. Apply at No. 33 May street, or Room 15 Garrett's Block, corner State and Randolph sts. my7-2m-d80

TO RENT—The Orient House, situated on the corner of State and Van Buren streets, being a first-class Private Boarding House or Hotel, with all modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Also for sale, the Furniture now in said house, amounting to ... dollars ... at a very low appraisal, a part of which will be sold on time. 40 permanent paying boarders now in the house.
HORATIO G. STONE.
P. S.—Please call on the subscriber on the premises.
my8-1w-d271 H. G. S.

TO RENT—West Chicago—A Fine, commodious Gothic Residence, with Carriage House and Stable. Rent $350.
A Cottage on Union street, near corner of West Madison street. Rent $15 per month.
40x100 feet on West Madison street, between Desplaines and Union sts. $1.50 per foot per year.
40x75 feet rear of the last mentioned lot on Union street. $3.50 per foot per year.
FOR SALE.
Large Lot corner Pauline and Park avenue, Union Park. ... Apply to Dr. INGALS or Dr. DUCK, 188 Clark street, corner Madison. ...

TO RENT—The New Marble Front Stores on Lake street, Nos. 234, 236 and 238, also Stores on South Water street, Nos. 245, 247, 249 and ...
All of the above stores are well located for business, either wholesale or retail; are up to grade, five stories high, with dry basements, gas and water, and will be rented for one year to good and responsible parties, at the following rates: ...
Apply to the undersigned, 156 Lake street, up stairs, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 and to 3 o'clock P. M., or to F. W. BUCKINGHAM, 156 Lake street, under Marine Bank.
S. S. HAYES.

LOST—On Tuesday Afternoon, between Franklin and Desplaines streets, on Randolph street, a Gold Chain with a Locket attached ... The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the office of W. A. B. Cook & Co. corner of Market and Quincy street, or at this office.

CONGRESS WATER BY CASE or bottle. For sale by J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake Street.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
Large and Peremptory Sale
AT AUCTION.
Of Dry Goods, Embroideries, Notions,
POCKET CUTLERY and FANCY GOODS.
Comprising a stock of over eight thousand dollars, fresh and desirable, direct from New York, and to be sold without reserve for cash, at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, on TUESDAY, May 31st, at 9½ o'clock A. M., viz:—DRESS GOODS—All Wool De Laines, French Merinos, Brilliants, French, Embroidered, Swiss, Checked, Striped and Plain Swiss, Tulle, Book Muslin, Victoria Lawn, Embroidered Drapery Muslin.
SHAWLS—French Long Shawls, Chenille Square Shawls and Scarfs.
LINEN—Bird's Eye Diaper, Napkins and Table Cloths.
SUNDRIES—Petersham Cloaks, Plain and Braided Ladies and Gent's Handkerchiefs, Marseilles Vestings, Oil Cloths, Oil Table Covers, &c., &c.
CASSIMERES—30 pcs of 1st to 5th quality of Black Cassimeres.
NOTIONS AND POCKET CUTLERY.—Fifty-five doz. fine Pocket Cutlery, Steel Buttons, Tooth Picks, Pearl Buttons, Combs, Ladies do, 40 dozen Children's Gutta Percha Long Combs, Portmonies, Rubber Balls, Spool Thread, Scissors, Brushes, Linen, Rubber Balls, Linen Thread, Silk Mitts, Elastics, Pencils, &c. &c.
Together with a large variety of other goods.
The attention of dealers is particularly directed to this sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON,
my28-td Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS.
76 DEARBORN STREET,
(Near the Post Office,) Chicago, Illinois.
Cash advances on all kinds of Merchandise.
WM. A. BUTTERS. feb1y-c131 R. D. SOYDER

HILL & SWASEY,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 54 DEARBORN STREET.
Will advance on every description of goods consigned for Auction Sales. Strictly a Commission House.
HORATIO HILL [mh1-ly] SAMUEL SWASEY

Boarding.

BOARDING—Wanted by a young man, in a private family, or where but few boarders are taken, on either Wabash or Michigan avenue, and not further south than Van Buren street. Address "R." Box 3452 Post Office. my28-3tx

BOARDING—Two or three Gentlemen and their Wives or single gentlemen, can obtain large and pleasant rooms with board. Also, a few Day Boarders, within three or four minutes walk of the Post Office. Address P. O. Box 1628. my28-7tx

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 56 Buffalo street, near Van Buren street. my19-3w-d335

BOARDING.—A Few Boarders can be accommodated comfortably within four minutes walk of the Post Office, North Side, in a pleasant location. Address Drawer 2863. my18-1m-d316

BOARDING.—Board in a pleasant and healthy part of the city can be had by applying to 341 State street. The Horse Cars pass the house every few minutes in the day. Reference required and given. my18-1w d314

General Notices.

$1000 WORTH MILLINERY Goods will be exchanged for a lot in the South Division of the city. Address Box 4590.
my28-6t-d417

H. B. MOORE IS NO LONGER Agent for Geo. Shoecraft, in the Potatoe, Commission or any other business, in this city or any where else.
my27 3tx GEO. SHOECRAFT.

CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL-HEADS, etc., got up at this office in best style at short notice. WM. H. RAND.

POSTERS, HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES, etc., printed on steam presses at Press and Tribune office. my26-1w WM. H. RAND.

PAMPHLET AND BOOK Printing on new type at Press and Tribune office.
my25-1w WM. H. RAND.

TO PRINTERS.—Call and examine our surplus PRINTING MATERIAL, consisting of Job and Card Presses, Types, Borders, Chases, Cases, etc., etc. We will also sell our former assortment of Poster Type which we offer at a bargain.
my25-1w PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, May 24th, 1859.
TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may be submitted to the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
my25-td-d389 AMOS T. HALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JOLIET & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Boston, May 14th, 1859.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the Company's Office at Joliet, Ill., on SATURDAY, the 25th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M.
J. W. BROOKS, President.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Secretary my21-td-d355

PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING.
George H. Quigg, General Accountant, will (when required) give his prompt attention to Opening, Posting or Balancing of Individuals or Company books more particularly to the correcting and adjusting of complicated and intricate accounts. ... Application to be made at Room No. 3 Lloyd's Building ... or through Post Office Box 1513.
my17-1m-d306

EMPLOYMENT—$50 per Month AND ALL EXPENSES PAID.—An agent is wanted in every town and county in the United States to engage in a respectable and easy business, by which the above profits may be certainly realized. For further particulars address DR. J. HENRY WARNER, corner of Broadway and Twelfth streets, New York city, inclosing one postage stamp. ...

PRINTERS, TAKE NOTICE!
The proprietors of a well-established Weekly Paper in a pleasant and flourishing town in Northern Illinois, offer for sale the whole or one half of said paper. ... Address PRINTER, Box 367, Chicago P. O., or ...

THE AMERICAN STAIR BUILDER.—By WILLIAM P. ESTERBROOK and JAS. H. MONCKTON. The best book on the subject. Everything connected with the Science fully explained and illustrated. One large quarto volume. Price $5. Sent by mail, free of postage. Discount to Booksellers and Carpenters.
Address BAKER & GODWIN, Publishers,
Tribune Buildings, Printing House Square, New York.
my14-1m-d280

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, New York, May 3d, 1859.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Friday, the tenth day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and closed at 12 o'clock M.
HENRY FARNAM, President.
my3-td-d182 FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE!
DRUG STORE AND FIXTURES.
Walter Scribner's assignees will sell on very favorable terms the entire stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Store Fixtures, &c., &c., belonging to the store lately occupied by Walter Scribner, in Rock Island, Ill. The store is one of the best in the State, and we can offer inducements to a person wishing to go into the drug business that is not often to be met with. The store has been established since 1832, and has done the largest trade of any in the city. Population about 7,000 per annum. The above will be sold within the next sixty days. Prices and terms to suit purchaser. Apply to Assignees of W. Scribner, Rock Island, Ill.
M. A. SIVILER and O. A. STENSETT,
my23 d385-dtaw1w Assignees.

B. W. THOMAS & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers.
TAXES PAID AND INVESTMENTS MADE FOR NON-RESIDENTS.
OFFICE NO. 7.
Methodist Block, Cor. Clark & Washington St.

Real Estate for Sale.
300 feet front on Michigan and Indiana avenues, including several fine corners. Terms are very favorable to those intending to improve.
House and Lot on Old street, near Indiana avenue. Lot, 41 by 180. House, two-story frame, with barn.
House and Lot on Wabash avenue, near Twelfth street. House is furnished with modern improvements, and is in all respects a most desirable residence. EIGHT YEARS' TIME ON LOT
... feet on Charles street, near Wells, with HOUSE AND BARN.
... feet on State street, near Old.
House and Lot on State street, north of Ulich's Hotel.
... feet on State street, near Monroe, with THREE BRICK STORES, three stories and basements, and ... for dwelling above.
... feet on Wabash avenue, ... Franklin and Market, in Lot 2, Block 85. WE WILL LEASE this property for a term of years if desired.
House and Lot on Lake street, east of Union Park. Lot 25 by 150. House, two story frame.
... feet on ... avenue. ... This is very choice property, and will be sold at a sacrifice.
... lots on ... for a ...
... LOTS on Madison, Monroe, Wilcox, Adams and Jackson streets and Western avenue, west of Union Park. None of the principal money, for a portion of these lots, is required within FIVE YEARS. This is a fine chance for men of moderate means to have a home in a beautiful portion of the city, and be free of rent. ...
... HOUSE AND LOT ... lots in Geneseo, Henry Co., and a fine lot in Amboy, Lee Co., with good Dwelling ...
CITY PROPERTY AND COUNTRY LANDS TO EXCHANGE for Stocks of Goods, Boots and Shoes, Lumber, etc.
... feet on Michigan avenue, corner of Twelfth street, ... TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS AT LOW RATES.
B. W. Thomas & Co.,
No. 7 Methodist Block, Corner Clark and Washington St.
my28-1m-d283

HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 32 Wall Street, New York.
Cash Capital, all paid in ... $150,000
Net Surplus, May 16th, 1859 ...
Policies issued on the most favorable terms
—BY—
E. G. VAN BUREN, Agent.
South East corner of Lake and ... Chicago.
my28-1m-d285

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA OF improved manufacture, freshly prepared.
my27 J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake street.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE
ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.
The following are the Rates of Advertising in the Daily PRESS AND TRIBUNE, viz:
One Square, (8 lines agate), one insertion..........$ 50
" " each subsequent day, (3t $1; 7t $2,)..........25
" " two weeks, (2w $7,)..........5.00
" " one month, (2m $9,)..........5.00
" " three month, (6m $15,)..........12.00
" " six months, (9m $20,)..........20.00
" " one year..........30.00
A Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
All Changes charged 50 cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
$ 1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 " " for each subsequent month.
20.00 " " for one year.

Money and Exchange

MONEY.—Money to Loan on Real Estate securities from one month to one year's time. Also, first-class Notes discounted. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB & CO., 60 Dearborn street, (up-stairs) my23-1wx

MONEY TO LOAN
At Ten per Cent per Annum,
FOR FIVE YEARS.
First-class City Real Estate and Commercial Notes wanted RUNNING FROM ONE TO TWELVE MONTHS.
ap26c30 B. F. DOWNING, 51 Clark-st

MONEY TO LOAN.—We Lend Money on Real Estate Securities running from six months to two years.
We Discount first-class Commercial Notes.
We Negotiate three to five years loans bearing ten per cent. interest. HAM, CHAMBERS & CO.,
my7-y 24 Clark street, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN—On Notes running from FOUR TO TWELVE MONTHS, Secured by REAL ESTATE in Cook County.
BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO.,
my5-1y-d184 No. 54 Dearborn-st, (second floor.)

MONEY ADVANCED on Warehouse Receipts by UNDERWOOD & CO., 132 South Water street.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.
Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on Telegraphic Orders.
ap15 ly c65 EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

MOSS! MOSS!!
DUNHAM'S PREPARED MOSS, Put up expressly for Upholsterers, Carriage Makers and Saddlers' purposes in large and small bales, for sale in quantities to suit, at low prices. Orders from the city and country solicited.
K. B. DUNHAM & CO., Commission Merchants,
26 Commercial-st., and 13 Levee, St. Louis.
ap11-1y-c420

Groceries.

CHICAGO SUPPLY STORE.—
N. A. PARSONS & CO.,
235 . . . STATE STREET . . . 235
(Successors to Royce & Dart.)
DEALERS IN
Choice Family Groceries, Flour,
PROVISIONS, FRUITS, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, &c. &c.
Having purchased the interest of Messrs. R. & D., we would respectfully invite the attention of our friends and the public to our well and carefully selected stock of
FAMILY SUPPLIES.
Our stock of No. 1 White Winter Wheat Flour is unsurpassed by any in the market. Please call and examine, at 235 State street, second door from corner of Jackson street.
my18-2wx N. A. PARSONS & CO.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
Family Supplies of all kinds can be found at the Store of
G. & M. S. IVES
584 State Street, cor. 12th.
Where the public are invited to call and examine our stock of goods which will compare with any in the city, both in price, quantity and quality.
We keep a general assortment of everything needed, and our goods are of the very best. The best brands of Spring and Winter Wheat Flour. Green and Dried Fruits, Canned and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds. Also, an assortment of Crockery, Glass, Stone, Wood and Tin Ware, Nails and Glass, &c.
Give us a call and we will warrant satisfaction every time. To our old patrons we would return our thanks for their past patronage, and would ask for a continuance of the same. my14-1m-d281 G. & M. S. IVES.

REMOVAL.—Please Notice.
I. W. DEARBORN & CO.,
Have removed from their old stand to Nos. 343 and 345 South Clark street, near Harrison, where they have opened a new and commodious Family Supply Store. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon them during the past year, they would respectfully invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine their new stock of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Dried and Preserved Fruits, Wines, Liquors, Flour, etc., etc. They intend keeping everything desired in their line, and by moving, they have largely reduced their expenses, and having made a saving of over 50 per cent in rent they are enabled to sell their goods at a much lower rate than heretofore. Low rents and low prices go together. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Orders called for as requested.
NOTICE TO FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN.—We will pay the highest cash prices for strictly choice Table Butter.
my4-1mx I. W. DEARBORN & CO.,
Nos. 343 and 345 South Clark Street.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting,
AND
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54 Lasalle street, Chicago.
—DEALER IN—
Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
and manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE.
The trade supplied with Tools and every article in the Gas, Steam, Fitting and Plumbing Business. Brass Moulding and Bronzing to order.
Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.
my26-y

THOMAS S. DICKERSON.
45 . . Wabash Av., Chicago, . . 45
IMPORTER OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON,
Wire, Zinc, Copper,
AND METALS GENERALLY.
We Pay Cash for Old Copper.
We Pay Cash for Old Brass.
We Pay Cash for Old Zinc.
IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS. ap29-ly

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Steam Gas and Water Pipe,
Boiler Flues, Valves, Cocks, Oil Cups, Steam Whistles, Guage Cocks, Steam and Water Gauges,
Steam Apparatus,
for warming Hotels, Churches, Factories, &c.
No. 102 West Lake Street, Chicago.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
No. 47 State Street, offer their entire stock as follows
FOR CASH.
Pipe 40 per cent. discount from List price.
Marble Iron Fittings 20 cents per pound.
Brass Fittings, Boxes, Swing Joints and Gas Fixtures at cost.
Our stock is the largest in the city, and in closing out we offer inducements not equalled in the West. sa1-ly-c347

CHICAGO LEAD PIPE AND
Sheet Lead Works.
E. W. BLATCHFORD,
MANUFACTURER OF
LEAD PIPE, SHEET AND BAR LEAD,
AND DEALER IN
PIG LEAD.
Agent for Collier White Lead and Oil Company, and
ST. LOUIS SHOT TOWER.
A full assortment of the above manufactures constantly on hand.
Orders from the Trade Solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD,
ap25-b667-ly Corner of Clinton and Fulton-sts.

For Pike's Peak.

GEO. T. ABBEY, 186 Lake St.
Importer, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Guns, Gun Material, Rifles, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Fishing Tackle, Powder, Shot, Caps, Lead and every article pertaining to Sporting ...
Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. my28-y

FOR THE GOLD MINES.
SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES, ... a large assortment of ... for sale at ... Lake street.
D. EATON & CO.

HALL & ROUNDS,
INSURANCE AGENTS,
160 South Water street,
Hull, Cargo, Fire and Life Risks,
Taken at Favorable Terms.
HULL AND CARGO RISKS taken to LIVERPOOL. All losses promptly adjusted and paid here.

JOLIET GRAVEL.—The undersigned are prepared to furnish Joliet Gravel for improving the streets of Chicago to any amount required, ... at Park Court &c. ...
HARVEY BANKS,
HARVEY NASH.

BEANS.—500 Bushels for sale by J. SNOW, No. 39 Dearborn street.
my17-y

TO CITY & COUNTRY TRADE. ...

WARM AND HOT WEATHER ...

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1859.

CONSEQUENCES OF MAN-HUNTING.

Our readers who have passed over the newspaper accounts of the capture of the "man John" at Oberlin, his rescue by the indignant citizens of that place, the trial of the rescuers before the U. S. District Court at Cleveland, and the conviction and imprisonment of two of their number, may not have thought, that, upon that train of causes, probably depends events that will have a very important if not an overshadowing influence upon our national politics, and, hence upon the perpetuation of the rights of the States and of the sound constitutional liberty of every citizen. What part the capture, the rescue and the trial may play in our national affairs—how soon, upon a question of the jurisdiction and rights of their respective courts, the Federal powers at Washington and the sovereign State of Ohio, may be brought into armed collision—the Supreme Court of Ohio, will determine. The citizens who were dragged from their homes for an act of humanity; who were tried by a mean and basely partisan tribunal in which a Democrat presided, Democratic witnesses gave testimony, and Democratic jurymen found an infamous verdict, and who were thrust into a felon's cell, have appealed to the Judiciary of their own State—the power that owes them protection—for the interposition of its arm between them and the tyranny by which they are oppressed. They have been brought before the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Columbus, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*; and there they demand the assertion, protection and maintenance of their rights. They contend that the law under which they have been chased down, bound and thrust into prison is in its letter and spirit a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and that as such, proceedings under it are derogatory to the dignity and sovereignty of the State. They ask that the Court shall discharge them from the custody of the Sheriff of Cuyahoga County, who holds them in duress, make them once more free men, and protect them in the enjoyment of the rights of which they have been forcibly dispossessed. The proceedings are still going on.

We dare not predict what the decision of the Court will be. If it is affirmed that the Fugitive Slave Law is warranted by the Constitution, and that Ohio has no remedy for its oppressive operation, the reserved rights and heretofore unquestioned sovereignty of the States will receive a shock which patriots cannot see inflicted without serious alarm, and the liberty of the citizen will become a thing which the States are powerless to protect. If it is held that citizens of Ohio are not amenable to the penalties of that law, the government of the State is brought into direct and unavoidable collision with the Federal power, the duration, end and consequence of which no man foresee. In any event, the deplorable consequences are to be charged directly to that wanton spirit of aggression on the part of the South, that is not content with pushing Slavery into all the virgin territory upon which the three hundred and fifty thousand slave holders may desire, but seeks to make even the North feel that she must be abased for daring to make freedom the heritage of her sons. We shall see what fruit this man-hunting in Ohio will bring forth!

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

A standard topic with the English newspaper press, is American immorality in commercial matters. Upon this theme, fruitful enough to our shame be it said, it is the delight of our English friends to indulge. Their comments have been vigorous, trenchant, and frequently exaggerated. But, though their reproofs have sometimes seemed hard, and their condemnations too sweeping, they have been generally accepted as not wholly undeserved; and Americans who have deplored the frequent forgetfulness, in this country, of the canons of right and wrong, in their application to commercial affairs, have not been slow to express their thankfulness that they have so wise and discreet a monitor by whom their departures from the proper standard could be lovingly reproved while all have supposed from the high and pharasaical tone that our neighbors have chosen to adopt, that the English dealers of all classes were wholly exempt from the sins with which corresponding classes in America were so often charged. But recent indiscreet revelations, made by that most radical and destructive of all the foreign quarterlies—the *Westminster Review*—will raise the suspicion that the preachers who have rated our people so severely for their vices, were under no necessity of travelling across the ocean for offending hearers at whom to launch their anathemas.—According to that unimpeachable authority the every day transactions among English tradesmen are nothing but complications of cheatings and frauds. What with the well known adulterations of most articles of food and drink—flour, meal, sugar, bread, beer, wine, spirits, coffee, tea, and the like—adulterations that are learned and constantly practised as a part of the business of those who sell the articles named, and which, commenced by importers and others, are carried on thereafter by every one through whose hands these commodities may pass; what with the tricks of grocers, the short weights and insufficient measures in use by most retailers, the frauds of commercial travelers, the encouragement of lying in employees, the dodges of manufacturers, the shifts of middle-men, the use of forged labels and stolen trade-marks, the necessity of bribes for the servants of those to whom he sells and for the clerks of those of whom he buys, the dishonesty of banks and the graspings of those who loan at usurious rates,—it is impossible for an English shop-keeper to be strictly honest. He must fall into the current and do as others do, or lose his capital or retire from business. There is no such thing, the reviewer confesses, as a combination of strict truth-telling and accumulating profits. It is a choice with the dealer between a surrender of conscience and a loss of money. These things are not confined to the petty dealers. That historical character, the British Merchant, idealized by Mr. Dickens in the Cheeryble brothers, comes in for his share of denunciation. Our authority says:

> Between the many forms of that which is vulgarly called humbug, and the direct crimes of which traders are sometimes guilty, there lie dishonesties of various grades of flagitiousness, and various degrees of prevalence; and these are committed not by retailers only, but they vitiate the more extensive transactions of agents, wholesale houses and manufacturers. It is not true, as many suppose, that only the lower classes of the commercial world are guilty of fraudulent dealing: those above them are to a great extent blameworthy. That the larger traders display in other shapes a like want of principle with the smaller, may indeed be suspected *a priori*. It can scarcely be that on the average those who deal in bales and tons differ widely in morality from those who deal in yards and pounds. We may presume that their misdoings simply take a less concrete form, or come less conspicuously before the public. And we are not deceived in this conclusion. Illicit practices of every form and shade, from venial deception up to all but direct theft, may be brought home to the higher grades of our commercial world. Tricks innumerable, lies acted or uttered, elaborately-devised frauds are prevalent—many of them established as "customs of the trade;" nay, not only established, but defended. To a terrible extent, dishonesty is not an exceptional and temporary, but a general and permanent element of our mercantile system.

It is no pleasure to quote opinions so damaging to the commercial morality of a great nation; nor are our people, who have copied only too faithfully the examples of the English, to look for justification of their frauds in the wrong-doing of others. There is undoubtedly room for improvement on each side of the water. We reproduce the indictment which the reviewer has framed, only as a reproof of those snarlers who find in America the only home of the large and small vices by which the commercial world is dishonored.

☞ A New York Merchant has purchased Powers' Greek Slave, and will shortly set it up in his store. The shrewd dealer will probably catch a great many editors with his sharp advertising dodge.

☞ Phillips, imprisoned at Washington on a charge of forging Senator Douglas' frank, has been released, Mr. Douglas having exonerated him from all blame, in some way.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NAPOLEONIC IDEAS—*Des Idées Napoleoniennes.* By NAPOLEON-LOUIS BONAPARTE. Brussels, 1839. Translated by James A. Dorr. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.

This volume being a translation of the *Idees Napoleoniennes* published by the present Emperor of the French at Brussels, twenty years since has a peculiar interest in view of the recent opening of hostilities in Italy, where the first Emperor commenced his great military career. In the "Napoleonic Ideas" the writer undertook the vindication of Napoleon before the tribunal of the world—not the governors of the world, but the *governed*. His theory was that "at the "present juncture (1839) there are only two govern-"ments in the world which fulfill well their "providential mission; these are the two colossus-"es which exist, one at the extremity of the new "and the other at the extremity of the old world "—the United States and Russia. Whilst the "European centre resembles a volcano which "consumes itself in its crater, the two nations "of the East and the West march without hesi-"tation on the road of improvement; one of "them through the will of one man, the other "through liberty." "But France!" he continues in a paragraph of grave significance at the present juncture, "will she exhaust her resour-"ces and her energies in never ending internal "and suicidal contests? No, such cannot be the "destiny of France? Soon will arrive the day "when, in order to reign over her, it will be un-"derstood that her part is *to cast into the scale "of all treaties her sword of Brennus on the side of "civilization.*" His theory, as we were remarking is, that the United States and Russia are the only governments which fulfill well their mission of progress in civilization and social development—that France, tortured by the domination of tyrants and idiots, revolutionized in 1789 in virtue of a sheer necessity, the ground-swell of her movement reaching every throne in Europe except that of Russia—that Napoleon being called to the head of her armies, and subsequently to the Imperial throne, undertook the vast enterprise of reorganizing all the European governments except those of England and Russia, on a basis corresponding with the advance each had made in civilization and the capacity of self-government—that his efforts were frustrated continually by England, in a spirit of mad jealousy of his power—that the whole period of the Empire was therefore war of life and death between England and France, in which England triumphed by sending Napoleon to St. Helena, but France and continental Europe were largely the gainers by emancipating themselves, under the Code Napoleon, from the commercial power and tyranny of England. To use his own language "The impulse given to industry and "to commerce has not stopped in spite "of our reverses; and at this time the Eu-"ropean continent supplies itself with the great-"er part of the products which England form-"erly supplied. Now, who are the greatest "statesmen, those who have ruled over coun-"tries which have gained in spite of defeat, or "those who have governed countries which have "lost in spite of victory?"

The theory, or the one idea of the *Idees Napoleoniennes*, is happily expressed on p. 122, where at the mention of Waterloo we find the exclamation—"tears for the vanquished and "tears for the victors, who will sooner or later "regret the overthrow of the only man who "could *mediate between two hostile ages!*" It was this part of mediating between two hostile ages—the age of feudalism, tithes, mortmains, privileged orders, priestcraft and the Inquisition, and the age of enlightenment, religious toleration and equal rights—which, according to his nephew, Napoleon was playing, from the first Italian campaign to the bloody and fatal Hundred Days which ended in his banishment to the farmhouse of Longwood. England, according to the volume before us, waged a relentless war against Napoleon and France, and would listen to no overtures for peace. Her fleets hovered upon every coast, and her gold weighed constantly in the scale of treaties. To bring England to the terms of peace the Continental System was devised for breaking her commercial power. Still she formed coalition after coalition against him which, while their destruction added to his glory both as warrior and statesman, consumed the time he was most anxious to give peace, exhausted the resources of France and inflamed the people among whom and against whom he was obliged to fight—they mistaking him for the author of the miseries which war ever carries in its train. The result of all was that the people of Europe, finding Napoleon engaged in every war which devastated their fields and decimated their households, came to look upon him as a scourge, and finally banding together they tore him from France and delivered him up to his natural and eternal enemy, England.

Thus far we have followed the argument of the *Idees Napoleoniennes*. We will follow it a step farther. The aim of Napoleon was to establish a "Holy Alliance," not of sovereigns, but of nations. His desire was at the same time to create constitutional governments, and to maintain the balance of power, not by an arrangement depending upon rivalry and jealousy, but one consulting the general mutual interests. For the settlement of inevitable difficulties, he would have created a European Court of Cassation, (Court of Errors,) to which all national questions might be brought for just and conclusive arbitrament. All this he would have done because, according to another "Napoleonic Idea," (p. 144) the interests of the sovereign and the people are identical. The establishment of liberty would have been the strongest guarantee of the throne. It would have rested on the affections of the people. In this connection we extract the following warning to the rulers who parcelled out to each other the nations of Europe after the downfall of the Emperor:

> "And you, statesmen of the Congress of Vienna, who have been masters of the world while standing upon the ruins of the Empire—you might have played a splendid part, but you did not comprehend it! You have aroused the people in the name of liberty against Napoleon. You have put him under the ban of Europe as a despot and a tyrant. You claim to have delivered the nations and assured their repose. They for a moment have believed you; but nothing solid and permanent can be built upon falsehood and error. Napoleon had closed the gulf of revolutions; you overthrowing him have re-opened it. Take care that the gulf does not swallow you up."

Our volume closes with an apostrophe to the deceased Emperor: "The enfranchised nations "are occupied everywhere in re-establishing "thy work!"

Now, it is to be remarked that the works of Louis Napoleon, Emperor, have not all kept pace with the theories of Louis Napoleon, book maker in Brussels, or prisoner at Ham. Instead of employing his years of peace, the absence of which so frustrated the good intentions of his uncle, in laying broad and deep the foundations of liberty in France, his energies have been directed to muzzling the press, banishing the friends of the Republic, intimidating the people, and crushing all the liberty which the Revolution of 1848 sought to establish. But that is neither here nor there. Our business is with the "Napoleonic Ideas" of Brussels, 1839. We do not find in the volume any satisfactory solution of the motives which prompted the Russian campaign, or the bloody and ruinous war in the Peninsula—the two fatal mistakes of Napoleon's life, in every point of view, for these were the enterprises which convinced the masses of Europe that he was aiming not at the enfranchisement of the nations but at universal dominion.

On the whole the *Idees Napoleoniennes* embraces very profound and just views of society and the functions of government—wholly irreconcilable with the perjury, murder, imprisonment and expatriation which have enabled the writer to seize and maintain his power in France.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

PRAIRIE FARMING IN AMERICA, with notes by the way on Canada and the United States. By JAMES CAIRD, M. P., New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by S. C. Griggs & Co.

THE LIMITS OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT, Examined in eight lectures delivered before the University of Oxford in the year 1858. By HENRY LONGUEVILLE MANSEL, B. D. Boston, Gould & Lincoln. S. C. Griggs & Co.

MABEL, or Heart Histories: a tale of truth. By ROSELLA RICE. Columbus, O., Follett, Foster & Co. S. C. Griggs & Co.

MY EARLY DAYS. By ELIZA W. FARNHAM. New York: Thatcher & Hutchinson. Chicago: W. B. Keen.

About Passports.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1859.

Persons leaving the United States for France, by way of Havre, must necessarily have their passports *vised* by the French Consul at the port from which they sail. Those from the continent by way of England, and who may go to London, will have their passports *vised* by the American Legation, whatever may be their destination. Persons going to the Spanish West Indies will have their passports *vised* by the Spanish Consul at the port from which they sail. Naturalized citizens applying for passports must send to the State Department their naturalization papers, which will be returned to them with a description of their persons. This is all that is required. Since the commencement of the present administration about 14,000 passports have been issued at the State Department, and they are now issued at the rate of from forty to sixty per day.

Colonel Hardee, Captains Carr and Palmer and Lieutenant Pegram have obtained leave of absence, with permission to visit Europe. Although it is probable they will observe the warlike movements, they go thither as private individuals, and not by the order of this government as a Board of Observation.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF KANSAS.

The Ossawatomie Convention.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

OSSAWATOMIE, K. T., May 19, 1859.

A most important day for the people of Kansas has just closed. The first organization of the REPUBLICAN PARTY OF KANSAS has been consummated, and its platform of principles proclaimed to the world. The Convention unfortunately fell upon a time when nearly all the streams in this part of the Territory were impassable, and the attendance is therefore not one-fourth as great as it would otherwise have been. Still the number present is large, and yesterday a mass meeting was treated to a speech of nearly two hours from Hon. Horace Greeley of New York—not Horace Greeley of *Kickapoo*, who, in company with James Buchanan and other distinguished foreigners, helped swell the vote of that celebrated precinct on an important occasion.

The Convention organized yesterday by the election of the following officers:

For President—A. O. Leonard, of Coffee Co. Vice Presidents—Nathan Price, of Doniphan County; S. C. Pomeroy, of Atchison County; Thos. Ewing, Jr., of Leavenworth County; Joseph Speck, of Wyandotte County; Erastus Heath, of Doniphan County; Henry Fox, of Shawnee County; D. W. Houston, of Anderson County, and E. G. Jewell, of Bourbon County.

Secretaries—D. W. Wilder, of Elwood; T. D. Thatcher, of Lawrence; J. L. Cummings, of Topeka, and John A. Martin, of Atchison Counties.

After a session of some twelve hours the Committee on Resolutions reported the following

PLATFORM:

WHEREAS, Since the organization of the Territory of Kansas, the Democratic party has been in control of the Legislative and Executive departments of the Government; and,

WHEREAS, It has used those powers which should have been exerted to foster and sustain, only to oppress our people; violated every principle it claimed to advocate; protected and supported invasions by foreign mobs, burned our towns, plundered our houses, wasted our sustenance, destroyed our presses and murdered our people; evinced a total disregard of popular rights and a settled determination to force the institution of negro slavery upon us; attempted to put in execution laws which, for injustice, cruelty and fraud, have scarcely been paralleled in the history of the most barbarous age; supported that creature of infamous usurpation—the Lecompton Constitution—by Federal bayonets in Kansas, and by official patronage and Executive corruption at the National Capital; made an invidious and disgraceful distinction between Free and Slave Constitutions by offering as a bribe to enter the Union under the former without a representative population, and refusing us admission under the latter until we had a population of 93,000; appointed corrupt and obnoxious judicial and executive officers over us, whose partisan sympathies and partial decisions have prevented the administration of justice; and by a long train of abuses, crimes and usurpations proved itself the bitter foe of the people of Kansas and the enemy of popular rights everywhere; and

WHEREAS, The Republican party has, on all occasions, evinced a devotion to popular rights and an attachment to the best interests of the nation, that deserve our approval; and has, by its adherence to the principles of the Fathers of the Revolution, and its earnest support of the cause of freedom in Kansas, won our approbation and gratitude; and

WHEREAS, We believe the time has come for the people of Kansas to take a position and affiliate with a party National in its organization and objects.

Resolved, That we, the people of Kansas, in Delegate Convention assembled, do proceed to organize the Republican party and declare our principles as follows:

Resolved, That we affirm that the only true basis of Free Government, and of popular rights for all countries and times, is to be found in the great self-evident truths enunciated by Thomas Jefferson and the Fathers of the Republic in the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That while we declare our submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and disclaim all control over slavery in the States in which it exists, we hold that the Constitution does not carry slavery into the Territories, but that it is the creature of special enactment, and has existence only where supported by it, and we reprobate and condemn the perversion of the Supreme Court of the United States to sectional demands and party purposes.

Resolved, That, with the founders of the Republic, we believe that government derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that it is proper that the people of an organized Territory should be permitted to elect their own officers and enact their own laws, free from Congressional and Executive control.

Resolved, That Freedom is National, and Slavery Sectional, and that we are inflexibly opposed to the extension of Slavery to soil now free.

Resolved, That we condemn the Administration for its feebleness and impotency in the enforcement of the law prohibiting the importation of African slaves into the United States, and demand such further legislation by Congress as will forever suppress the inhuman traffic.

Resolved, That the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention be requested to incorporate in the bill of Rights in the Constitution a provision that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in Kansas, except in the punishment of crime.

Resolved, That the passage of a liberal Homestead bill, giving 160 acres of land to every citizen who will settle upon and improve it, would be a measure just in principle, sound in practice, and productive of the greatest good to the people of the nation; and that we regard the defeat of Mr. Grow's Bill in the Senate, by the Democratic party, as a direct blow at the laboring classes of the country, and as unworthy of the liberality of a great government.

Resolved, That the President in ordering the public lands in this and other Territories to be sold during a season of universal depression, thus impoverishing thousands of our fellow citizens, has been guilty of an act of injustice unparalleled in the history of a free government, and that the Republicans, for their generous though unsuccessful effort to secure the postponement of the sales, deserve the thanks of the people of Kansas and the West.

Resolved, That we protest against any action which would put the adopted citizen under greater political disabilities than those now imposed by the naturalization laws of the United States.

Resolved, That the people of the West, the commerce of whose lakes and rivers—in spite of the neglect of Democratic Administrations and Congresses—has grown to be three-fold greater than the whole foreign commerce of the country, will hold, henceforth, the empire of the government, and should unite in inaugurating a national policy which will open and improve the rivers and harbors of the country, and highways over the interior of the continent for the great and growing commerce of the plains, and that a railroad to the Pacific by the most central and practicable route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction.

The reading of the resolutions was received with loud cheers; after which nearly the whole day was consumed in a discussion of the fourth resolution in reference to the right of the people of a Territory to elect their own officers. It was finally adopted by a vote of about two to one. The entire platform was then adopted by acclamation amid the greatest enthusiasm. When the Chairman announced the result, the hall rang with cheer upon cheer for the *Republican Party of Kansas!* With such an introduction success at the polls is an assured result.

The following gentlemen were then elected by their several delegations as a Central Territorial Committee:

James Blood, W. W. Lawrence, Douglas Co.; A. C. Wilder, Wm. Tholen, Leavenworth Co.; A. Larzelere, Doniphan Co.; B. Grey, Wyandotte Co.; H. H. Williams, Lykins Co.; John Ritchie, Shawnee Co.; George Graham, Nemaha Co.; S. D. Houston, Riley Co.; J. C. Burnett, Breckenridge Co.; S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison Co.; Wm. A. Phillips, Arrapahoe Co.; John Chip, Johnson Co.; A. D. Richardson, Mining District.

To-day is the anniversary of the barbarous massacre at the Trading Post, a few miles below here, last May, by Hamilton and his gang. The memory of that savage deed can never be effaced to the latest time. VIGIL.

LETTER FROM IOWA.

Probable Nominees for Governor and Lieut. Governor—Supreme Judges—The Pike's Peakers—The Flood and the Reflux.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

DES MOINES, May 23, 1859.

As the time approaches for the nomination of our State officers, the public mind is canvassing the merits and prospects of the various candidates. Governor Lowe and Senator Kirkwood, at present, appear to be the only really prominent candidates for a seat in the Gubernatorial chair, at the hands of the Republicans. The former already sits very comfortably therein, but will leave with his usual urbanity of manner should the Convention extend an invitation to Mr. Kirkwood—recognizing the philosophical principle (and the Governor is something of a philosopher) that two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time. Should such an event happen, it is intimated that the Governor will be put forward for a seat on the Supreme Bench.

Governor Lowe has entered upon the last year of his term. He has made a popular officer by the frankness of his manner and the integrity of his conduct. These traits give him strong friends among those with whom his official career has brought him in contact.

Mr. Kirkwood is a man of rare energy of character, and of great effectiveness in public debate. In the State Senate, last session, he was the best debater on the floor. Either, if nominated, will receive the hearty support of the Republicans, and be triumphantly elected. Should Mr. Kirkwood be the nominee for Governor, the Hon. John Edwards of Chariton, a member of the last House, will come in strongly for the Lieutenancy, as the representative of the southwest part of the State, which, has never yet, I think, had a State officer. In this event, the three candidates for Supreme Judges will probably be taken from the cities on the Mississippi River. Chief Justice Wright positively declines a renomination. It is reported that he is coming here to practice law; but it is shrewdly guessed that the attorneys here have less cause to fear his rivalry than have certain aspirants for the U. S. Senate.

Among the Democrats, Hon. M. L. Fisher, positively declines the nomination. So the race is between Dodge and Leffingwell. One of these will probably be nominated in the hope to draw off the north part of the State to the support of a Northern man. A little sectional feeling that has at times been displayed, will be seized by the Opposition in their desperate extremity, to build the hope of success upon. From present indications, the campaign will be vigorously prosecuted on both sides.

A double tide of travelers now pass through our streets. While the tide setting westward to the imaginary gold fields of Kansas continues almost as strong as ever, the disappointed and disheartened make up a returning tide that daily increases. For the past two days, I think half as many have passed east as west. Many on meeting the return trains here have turned about in our streets and faced homeward. Some that are going back have been to Cherry Creek, some to Fort Kearny, and others have turned at each intermediate point. One man I met this morning turned back when 150 miles beyond Omaha City. He desired to go on, but out of one hundred teams then there, he could not find another that would go on with him. About fifteen went on bound for California, all the rest turned back, satisfied, that Pike's Peak is the biggest humbug of the age, and they among the worst *sold* of all this Yankee nation. They all bring accounts of suffering on the plains and of the deepest indignation against the lying letter writers by whom they have been deceived. But possibly it may be that many are scared at trifles, and turn back even on less pretexts than on which they attempted the journey.

Our own State suffers least. Many who intended going had not started are the ill news came too thick to be resisted, and have wisely turned to tilling corn-fields, rather than toiling over the long route westward. The upward tendency of breadstuffs consequent on the war in Europe, and the unrivalled growth of vegetation so far for the season, give buoyancy to the spirits of farmers, and bring near the prospect of our State fully roused from the lethargy into which the great financial crisis threw her.

Disastrous as may prove the Pike's Peak stampede to the participants, it cannot but be of advantage to Iowa. The ague-stamped denizens of the flat portions of Illinois, and the winter-pinched people of Upper Wisconsin, travel here over a country equal in fertility and far more salubrious and genial in climate, well watered and with coal sufficient to supply whatever lack of wood there may be. Many of them will find their way back again to become adopted citizens of the Hawkeye State. S. S.

Creed of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES—the *Atlantic* "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"—has lately been violently assailed by many professedly religious and a few secular journals, for the unorthodox tendency of some of the capital papers which has given him so wide a reputation. At an Unitarian Festival, in Boston, on Tuesday evening last, Dr. Holmes was made Chairman; and in his speech, thanking his hearers for the honor conferred upon him, took occasion, we think, to reply to the strictures of those by whom he and his writings have been assailed. Toward the close of his remarks he defined his position thus, speaking not for himself only, but for Unitarians generally:

> We are, in the first place, the Protestants of Protestantism. We protest against a theory of human nature, which lowers man to a worm in every capacity but that of a sinner, and for that endows him with the powers and the responsibilities of an archangel.
>
> We protest against a theory of the Divine government so monstrous that to reconcile it with the principles of honor and right, and to justify the ways of God to man, it drives its advocates to the supposition that men are resuscitated demons, and so falls back upon the legends of heathens and barbarism.
>
> I trust, also, that there is a general agreement among us on the following points:
>
> We believe in *vital* religion for the religion of *life*, as contrasted with that [illegible] st in hierarchies, establishments and traditions formulae settled by the votes of wavering majorities in old councils and convocations.
>
> We believe in *evangelical* religion, or the religion of *glad tidings*, in distinction from the schemes that make our planet the ante-chamber of the mansions of eternal wo to the vast majority of all the men, women and children that have lived and suffered upon its surface.
>
> We believe that every age must judge the Scriptures by its own light, and we mean, by God's Grace, to exercise that privilege without asking permission of Pope or Bishop or any other human tribunal.
>
> We believe that sin is the much abused stepdaughter of ignorance, and this not only from our own observation, but on the authority of Him whose last prayer on earth, as recorded by the Good Physician, was that the perpetrators of the greatest crime on record might be forgiven, *for they knew not what they were doing.*
>
> We believe beyond all other beliefs in the fatherly relations of the Deity to all his creatures, and wherever there is a conflict of scriptural or theological doctrines, we hold this to be the article of faith that stands supreme above all others.
>
> And lastly we *know* that whether we agree precisely in these or any other articles of belief, we can meet in Christian charity and fellowship, and that we all agree in the love of our race, and the worship of a common Father, as taught us by the master whom we profess to follow.

Our's is not a theological journal, hence we propose to enter into examination of no of the questions involved in the Doctor's eight points of doctrine; but we may be permitted to say, as impartial critics, that he who sincerely believes what the Autocrat professes, can by no means be an immoral instructor: and that the carping at him for a form of faith which is never obtruded upon the public in the pages of the *Atlantic*, comes from those who will never be distinguished for their exemption from bigotry and intolerance.

The Democratic Press of Kentucky on the Slave Code Issue.

The Louisville *Courier* of Monday has an article on "The Democratic Press of Kentucky on protecting Slavery in the Territories."—The *Courier* says:

> Counting those Democratic presses in Kentucky which issue a daily, a tri-weekly and a weekly as one paper only, there are in this State twenty-four Democratic papers. Of these the Louisville Courier and Democrat are dailies, the Paducah Herald and Frankfort Yeoman tri-weeklies, the Lexington Statesman a semi-weekly, and all the others weeklies.
>
> Thirteen of these papers have already been giving publicity to the true Democratic, Southern and National doctrine of protection to slavery in the Territories of the United States, according to the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, which has been made a part of the State platform adopted by the Democracy at the 8th of January Convention at Frankfort. The papers are the following: The Maysville Express, Ashland Kentuckian, Bardstown Gazette, Paris Flag, New Castle Democrat, Louisville Courier, Elizabethtown Democrat, Bowling Green Standard, Henderson Reporter, Hickman Argus, Columbus Crescent, Canton Yeoman, Paducah Herald.
>
> On the other hand, there are ten Democratic papers in the State which are understood to oppose the true Democratic doctrine of protection as set forth in our State platform, by the adoption of the Dred Scott decision. These are the the Louisville Democrat, Ninth Legion, Cynthia Age, Georgetown Gazette, Lexington Statesman, Nicholasville Sentinel, Frankfort Yeoman, Lebanon Democrat, Hopkinsville Press, and Owensboro Democrat.

The *Courier*, however, declares the *Democrat* to be "the only straight-out and consistent Douglas mad Squatter Sovereignty organ of Kentucky," and that the nine other papers tainted with the heresy have climbed down awfully from the original programme.

Hon. Frank P. Blair on the Massachusetts Amendment.

ST. LOUIS, May 24, 1859.

Charles L. Bernays, Esq., Editor Anzeiger des Westens:

DEAR SIR—I have received your note in which you do me the honor to request my opinion of "the so-called 'Two years' Amendment' to the Constitution of Massachusetts." I reply, without hesitation, that if any such measure should be proposed in Missouri, I should oppose it to the best of my ability, and I could not act with a party that should attempt to make such legislation a part of its creed.

You do me but simple justice when you say in your note, that all who are acquainted with my public course are aware how strongly I am opposed to any proscriptive or inimical measure against adopted citizens. I have, on many occasions, avowed my entire satisfaction with the naturalization laws as they now stand, and as they have come down to us from the Administration of Mr. Jefferson, and I have always resisted every attempt to impair them. I observe with pleasure that the leaders and principal organs of the Republican party have, with few exceptions, expressed their decided dissent from the so-called Two Years Amendment adopted in Massachusetts, and it is worthy of notice that whilst the strong Republican counties in that State voted against the amendment, it was adopted by the vote of those counties and towns in which the so-called Democratic party has the ascendancy. The entire vote of the State upon the amendment was less by 9,000 votes than that cast by the bogus Democracy for Mr. Buchanan in the last Presidential election. It is clear, therefore, that if they had desired its defeat it was in their power to defeat it, and if they had cast as strong a vote against it as was cast by the Republicans in the Republican counties of the State, its defeat would have been accomplished. It cannot be denied, therefore, that the bogus Democrats, who are now clamoring against the Republicans, on account of this amendment, are themselves responsible for this odious feature which has been engrafted upon the Constitution of Massachusetts.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

Church's "Heart of the Andes."

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

No landscape from the brush of an American has had anything like the success, pecuniarily, of Church's Heart of the Andes. Yesterday was the last day of its public exhibition; and you may judge of the rush to see it when I state that the amount of money taken at the door during the day was $533, and that during the twenty days of its exhibition the receipts have been $3,172. To-morrow it goes to Europe in the Persia. A few days before the picture was finished, happening to be in Church's Room, I asked him what price he intended to fix upon the picture. He replied, that he did not intend for some time to sell it, but that, probably, he should ask six thousand dollars. If he can, in three weeks from its first public exhibition, realize over half that sum, what value may he *not* put upon it? The truth is, it is incomparably the finest picture ever painted by an American, and in it Mr. Church has a fortune, merely by putting it on exhibition in the great centres of art in the Old World, and in the flourishing cities of the New.

Editors Using Pistols.

[From the Nashville, Tenn. News, 21st.]

The leading editorial of Friday's *Banner* occasioned a personal misunderstanding between Mr. Beaumont, of that journal, and Mr. Poindexter, of the *Union and American*. Early yesterday, the latter called on the former at his office, for an explanation, where, after some words, there was a resort to blows. Bystanders interfered, and hostilities were interrupted. In the evening the two gentlemen met in Cedar street, opposite the State Capitol, and exchanged some pistol shots, one of which took effect in Mr. Beaumont's leg. We learn with pleasure that the wound, though a painful one, will probably be attended by no serious consequences. The particulars of the difficulty and hostile meeting will be spread before the public, we are informed, by the gentlemen themselves, or their friends, in due time.

☞ A train of twenty-five wagons, the first of the season, left Fort Leavenworth about the middle of last week, for Utah, taking out supplies for the troops at Camp Floyd. More trains will soon leave for Forts Kearney and Laramie.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE Presbyterian Church, Old School.

Location of Northwestern Theological Seminary at Chicago.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, May 24, 1859.

SEVENTH DAY.

After the usual devotional exercises, *Dr. Palmer*, Chairman of the Committee on Theological Seminary, reported on the state of things in Princeton, Allegheny and Danville. The report presents a highly encouraging state of affairs in these institutions. Report accepted and adopted.

On motion of *Rev. Dr. Palmer*, the Assembly proceeded to receive nominations for the vacant Chair at Danville.

Mr. Montgomery nominated Rev. Dr. Wm. L. Breckenridge, of Ky.

The Moderator, after a few remarks expressive of his feelings of embarrassment, called on Rev. Dr. Thornwell to lead in prayer, as is required by a standing rule.

The order of the day was then taken up, viz., the report of the Committee on Revision of the Book of Discipline.

Dr. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee, would very briefly state the grounds on which the Committee had gone:

1. They had expunged redundancies.
2. They had brought out *expressly* what in the old book was contained BY IMPLICATION merely.

The Revision has been conducted on three great principles. If these be correct, the revision stands; if not, it falls. They are:

1. That in case of appeal from a lower to a higher court, the lower court is in no such sense a party as to destroy its own unquestioned character of a court.

In the old book it is tolerated as a party. This it is proposed to amend.

2. That the indispensable condition under which alone a man becomes subject to a judicial prosecution as a member of the Church of God, is a previous profession of his faith.

3. Recognizes the "right of withdrawal"—the "back door," as it has been termed—empowering the session, on the voluntary appearance of any man, asserting that he had no faith, and persisting in that assertion, to reduce him from the rank of a professor to that of a non-professor.

The foregoing points were discussed at length and with great force. Report received on motion.

Dr. Wilson moved that inasmuch as this body could not constitutionally act upon this matter, it be sent down to the respective Presbyteries for their action, the result to be manifested by a communication from their stated clerks respectively, to this body, at its next meeting.

Dr. Humphrey stated the history of the revision. In 1785 several commissioners were appointed, among which was one to draw up a book of discipline. In 1787 the Commissioners reported a plan of government and discipline. How long did it occupy the Assembly? After 13 sessions and 8 days the matter was sent down to Presbyteries for their advice. In 1788 a part of the report was adopted and the rest sent down. Such was the course of our ancestors. It took two years (from 1803 to 1805) to effect a few verbal changes. In 1816 Drs. Romeyn, Alexander and Miller were appointed—Dr. Nott being added to the number on request. In 1818 the committee reported that they had "made some progress." In 1810, recommended that 1,000 copies be printed. In 1820 the committee made their final report, and the General Assembly took the matter under consideration. The book thus prepared has carried us through from '21 to '59—almost forty years.

The ground of the administration of infant baptism is *not* that of mere descent but *is* that of covenant, "cast out the bond-woman and her son. In *Isaac* shall thy seed be called." Such is its language.

The change permitting a withdrawal was strongly argued against by Dr. H.

So also was that permitting the lower court to vote on the trial of an appeal. The speaker argued that this seclusion stood in lieu of the common law right of challenging a priori, which right he contended to be inapplicable to the case of ecclesiastical proceedings. He concluded by moving a re-commitment of the report, with instructions to send it down to the various Presbyteries.

Dr. Lowrie, of Philadelphia, advocated a simple reference to the next assembly and offered a motion to that effect.

Mr. Platt was interrupted in his remarks by the arrival of the hour of adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION—LOCATION OF THE NORTHWESTERN SEMINARY.

On motion the Assembly proceeded to take up the question of location of the Northwestern Seminary, and *Mr. Lowrie* having the floor, proceeded with his argument in favor of Indianapolis. On reaching the field, he had found a personal controversy raging between two of the brethren.

Dr. Mc Master (interrupting).—"Does the brother mean to include me?"

Mr. Lowrie—"I do."

After a personal explanation, Mr. Lowrie proceeded, and closed with an appeal in favor of harmony.

Rev. D. H. Cummings, of Memphis, rose to give the Assembly an opportunity to say whether they wanted to hear more. He moved the previous question, and the house sustained the call.

Rev. Dr. Smith moved to take up from the table a motion which had been made to take the vote by calling the roll. Taken up, and vote ordered to be taken by calling the roll—*Rev. A. McGill* was excused from voting.

A vote being taken, it resulted as follows:

Chicago	240
Indianapolis	71
Not voting	2
Total	313

On motion the matter was re-committed to the Committee on Theological Seminaries.

The remainder of the session was occupied with a discussion upon Domestic Missions—Dr. Musgrave defending the Board, and Messrs. Hickman and Van Dyke condemning its action.

Presbyterian General Assembly, New School.

From the *Journal* and *Statesman* of Wilmington, Delaware, we make the following extracts from the proceedings of Saturday.

After the devotional exercises in the morning, Rev. Dr. Thurston was heard, as delegate from the Maine Congregational Association. He gave an interesting account of Christian efforts in that State.

CHURCH ERECTION FUND.

J. W. McLane, D. D., of Brooklyn, presented the Report of the Church Erection fund.

The causes arising from the commercial disasters hindering churches from building, are partly removed, and increasing numbers have been encouraged to arise and build. It becomes more clear that such a fund was really needed.

The annual meeting was held in June, 1858. All the unpaid subscriptions, excepting $400, have been received. The fund amounts to $107,684.99. The portion unused is safely invested or deposited, drawing six per cent interest. Up to the present time, no part of the fund has been lost; it has been increased, while all the applications within the rules have been promptly met. Delays in making grants are earnestly sought to be avoided, and the utmost expedition has been used. Some delays have occurred, and more care is to be exercised hereafter.

Whole number of Churches aided, 119; $43,118, were appropriated. Two Churches declined the grant, and one other is supposed to have declined. These grants are partly in loans and partly in donations. 37 have been aided this year.

In many cases but for this aid the attempt to build would not have been made. The fund has therefore secured the erection of a number of houses of worship, clear of all incumbrance. This is a condition of all assistance rendered. 42 per cent. of the Fund has secured over $300,000 worth of Church property.

The work done, has answered the end designed, as seen in the character of the houses erected, namely, small churches, frequently erected by the personal labors of the individuals in the congregation. When a church aided is transferred to a new Synod, it is regarded as carrying its indebtedness with it.

Individuals in Missouri and Kansas have corresponded with the committee asking aid, but, as they are not in our connection nothing could be done for them. The Board express anew their entire confidence in the Fund as arranged and established by the Assembly, and in its great usefulness to the whole church. Well may the Church rejoice in this part of her work. Nothing stands out in greater prominence in all the records of piety, than the interest taken by true Israel of God in the honor of his house.

A report was made adverse to the application of Harmony Presbytery for a division of the funds of the Assembly.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Committee of Conference with the A. H. M. S., reported through Dr. Stearns, of Newark. They have been unable to obtain definite and accurate statistics on some points. About seventeen per cent. of churches and twenty-eight per cent. of Missionaries, aided by the A. H. M. S., are in connection with our body. The number of Presbyterian Churches and Missionaries aided is diminishing—while contributions, if they are not now less than in former times, are not what might be expected of us. The state of affairs is such as to demand devout consideration.

We are not doing justice to ourselves or to the general cause; our church is affectionately attached to the A. H. M. S. It was originally a Presbyterian Society. The principle of co-operation is one for which we have contended and suffered. For several years our institution was undisturbed, but a change has come; mutual confidence between us is impaired, and the plan of union has been abrogated. Petitions and complaints in regard to it are coming in year by year to this Assembly.

There has been a general disapprobation among Presbyterians of the changes made in the last few years in its policy. We would be slow to conclude that the time has come for separation. There would be great difficulties and loss in abandoning what is more truly our own than any other society in the land. If we can restore confidence, well—but anything is preferable to a union without the true bond of union. We owe it to ourselves not to waste time and strength in useless complaints. The time is now come to seek adjustments to enable us to co-operate or say, "if thou wilt take the left hand then I will go to the right, or if thou depart to the right hand then I will go to the left. Let there be no strife I pray thee between us."

Dr. Thurston, the delegate from Maine, asked whether as much has been contributed by the Presbyterian churches, as has been appropriated to them by the A. H. M. S.

Dr. Stearns could not definitely say, but believed that the proportions of contributions and appropriations are about equal. The report was referred to the Church Extension Committee.

Mr. Spencer, of Chicago, remarked that he could give, in part, the statistics requested. Instructions have been issued to the Agents of the A. H. M. S., to make careful investigation into these matters. Mr. S. has come across one of these for the northern half (24 counties) of Illinois. For five years from 1853, in that section, the Congregational churches have contributed $3,193. The Presbyterian $8,916. The Congregational churches have received $19,385 and the Presbyterians $17,799. These reports are vouched for as accurate.

Rev. E. D. Neill, of Minnesota, could add the following statistics: $2,500 had been expended for Presbyterian churches, $7,000 for Congregational churches, in his field, as he had been informed by an Agent of the A. H. M. S.

A communication was received from Rev. Dr. Cox, Chancellor of Ingham University, Le Roy, N. Y., giving a highly flattering account of the condition and prospects of that Institution.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT.

We have only room for the following extracts:

Special donations have been made by friends of the cause, for stereotyping several of the tracts and books.

The Treasurer's report shows receipts from donations:

donations	$6,[illegible].27
Bequest of Mrs. Matthew	350.00
Sales	10,878.99
Grants of books and tracts	263.74
Balance on hand, May 16, 1859	740.03

The Publications of the year show a great advance upon the past. The pecuniary receipts of the year present another ground of gratification; the sales at the bookstore have doubled. The donations are rather more than last year, but with this great difference—that they have come, not as before, from special efforts made in the Third and Fourth Presbyteries of Philadelphia, but from the broad extent of the Church. Out of Philadelphia ten times as much has been contributed this year as last—being $6,795.06 this year against $622.11 last year. A conviction of the importance of this undertaking is rapidly gaining ground.

In conclusion, the Committee state that it would be wrong for them to disguise from the Assembly and the churches the fact, that although gaining ground, they gain it only by arduous struggles, and under pecuniary embarrassment; and that they need the sympathy and support of those who have set them over this work. The ground gained is valuable mainly as a basis of future progress. The last Assembly resolved upon the raising of $16,000 during the year; of this sum (and without any agency but that of pastors) nearly $9,000 has been contributed. This is very cheering. But the remaining $7,000 are actually needed. The lack of this sum leaves them in a cramped position. It is necessary in the commencement of a business enterprise, that outlay should be somewhat disproportionate to receipts. A foundation must be laid, a stock must be accumulated and channels of distribution must be opened. The more slowly this is done, previously to reaching the point of paying all expenses from the business itself, the greater the expense. The Committee need the seven thousand dollars of the sixteen which have not been raised. Their semi-annual settlement on July 1st, will call for large payments. These payments they have not the ability to meet. If the Committe were enabled to do a cash business, it would be greatly to the advantage of the enterprise. It is their earnest desire "to pay as they go." It is the course of safety, comfort and economy. Will the churches enable them to do so? Will they so sustain their Committe as to vigorously and wisely carry forward this great enterprise?

The Assembly spent Saturdry afternoon by invitation at the residence of John R. Latimer, Esq.

The Atlantic Cable Redivivus.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writes under date of the 24th inst., as follows:

The Atlantic Cable is again to be taken in hand by Cyrus W. Field, who goes to Europe next week to renew his labors for telegraphic communication between the two continents. He is sanguine of success as ever, and thinks that, with the improvements that have been made during the year past, and the experience gathered in the first effort, the next experiment will be a practical success.

Dry Goods.

POPULAR TRADE!

WE HAVE RECEIVED THIS MORNING,

Thursday, May 5th, 1859,

A LARGE LOT OF

SUPERB SILK ROBES,

A' DEUX JUPE,

AND A' VOLANTS,

FROM AUCTION,

Which we will sell at a

REDUCTION OF $20 FROM

REGULAR PRICES ON EACH ROBE.

ALSO FROM AUCTION

500 RICH BAREGE ROBES, A' VOLANTS, containing twenty yards,

For $5, Worth $10.

Also, 30 Pieces Elegant A' BAYADERE LYONS SILKS

For 10s., worth $2.

50 Pieces French ORGANDY ROBES, A'DEUX JUP

For $5, worth $10.

50 Pieces Elegant Fast Colored PRINTED LAWNS and MUSLINS on fine cloth

FOR ONE SHILLING.

Usual price Two Shillings.

5,000 Pieces MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS newest styles,

FOR TEN CENTS.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Goods for Boys' Wear

FOR ONE HALF USUAL PRICES.

Another lot of those yard wide FRENCH CHINTZ PRINTS

For 1s., worth 2s.

Finest quality of PRINTED CHALLIS,

For 1s., worth 2s.

250 Pieces RICHARDSON'S LINENS,

For 2s. 6d., worth 4s.

500 all wool STELLA SHAWLS,

For 10s. worth $3.

5,000 Pieces PRINTED MUSLINS,

For Six Pence, per Yard.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE

FOR FIRST CLASS CITY RETAIL TRADE,

One of the choicest assortments in the United States of

RICH DRESS GOODS,

Shawls, Laces, Mantles, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves,

Mens' Furnishing Goods,

PARASOLS, &c.

Many styles confined exclusively to us, which we will sell for

CASH ONLY,

At a much less price than inferior goods can be bought for elsewhere in this city.

☞ Do not buy goods at any price till you have seen our bargains.

New Goods Received Daily

From Auction and Manufacturers, direct.

WE NOW OFFER AT

Wholesale for Cash,

A complete assortment of all the best brands of

DOMESTIC, ENGLISH, AND FRENCH

Dress Goods, Notions, &c.,

Which we will sell at lower prices than can be bought elsewhere in this city, under any circumstances.

☞ On hand 50,000 STARK BAGS, below the agents price in Boston.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

167 & 169.....Lake Street.....167 & 169

[ap20 2m]

T. B. CARTER

IS NOW RECEIVING

Summer Dress Goods,

MANTILLAS,

CLOTH DUSTERS,

SKIRTS,

PARASOLS.

No. 136....LAKE STREET....No. 136

DR. CUTTER'S IMPROVED

Skirt Supporter,

Is an Article of Great Utility, which should be

WORN BY EVERY FEMALE.

This Supporter takes the weight of the skirt upon the Shoulders, the proper place, and relieves the stomach and abdomen, of their confinement and downward pressure, which is, by the most able Physicians, said to be the greatest cause of so much weakness, and premature death among females. By taking the weight of clothes from off the abdomen upon the shoulders, one is enabled to take a full inspiration, thereby expanding the chest and breathe more freely. This, every sensible person knows, is necessary to the full enjoyment of health. There are few ladies who have worn their clothes supported by the Supporter who have not realized the faint, and often distressing feeling, and other weakness of back occasioned thereby. Then why not from others take warning ere it be too late.

Manufactured by CUTTER & WALKER, Lowell, Mass.

A. GRAVES,

(Successor to C. T. Atkinson,)

No. 78 Lake Street, Chicago,

Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of the above goods.

Dry Goods.

TRIMMINGS.

No. 78 Lake Street, Chicago.

We respectfully ask the attention of the Ladies of Chicago and of the Dealers throughout the Northwest, to our new and choice arrivals of

Dress and Mantilla Trimmings,

SHAWL BORDERS,

EMBROIDERIES,

Laces and White Goods,

Gloves and Gauntlets,

HOSIERY, SKIRTS,

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

CORSETS

Head Dresses, Parasols and Fans,

FANCY HAIR PINS,

Alexander's Kids,

And an ample stock of

BERLIN AND SHETLAND WOOLS,

AND THREAD STORE GOODS,

Which we are offering for cash

At Wholesale and Retail.

A. GRAVES, (Late C. T. Atkinson,) 78 Lake street, Chicago.

☞ Orders receive our special attention.

SPRING TRADE, - - - 1859

FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO.,

135 Lake Street,

Are now prepared to exhibit a large variety of New and Beautiful

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Dress Silks, Magnificent Styles,

Valencias, Poil de Chevre,

Printed Bareges, Challies, de Laines,

Embroideries, Laces,

French, English and American Prints and Brilliants.

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS.

And in fact everything that is New and Desirable in the line of FANCY GOODS, and the most complete stock of DOMESTICS.

FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO.,

135 - - - - Lake Street - - - - 135

KID GLOVES OF ALL COLORS

CLEANSED.

Our method of Cleansing Kid Gloves is the most perfect ever attained, leaving them

FREE FROM STIFFNESS OR UNPLEASANT ODOR,

AND AS SOFT AND ELASTIC AS NEW.

☞ Expense of Cleansing only *fifteen* cents per pair.

Samples can be seen and Gloves left at 78 Lake street.

A. GRAVES, (Suc. to C. T. Atkinson.)

A CARD—ANNOUNCEMENT!

There is no impossibility for him who battles for success.

AN IMPENDING PANIC

AND A

Valedictory

FROM THE

INSTITUTION CASH RIBBON HOUSE,

No. 116 Chambers street, New York.

JOHN FARRELL.

The bearer of our own "credentials," "Express-ed," "Herald-ed," unfriended with small capital and large combativeness, we have succeeded in establishing, within twelve months, that which otherwise would take the presiding genius of a "century" to accomplish, viz:

A "REAL," "ORIGINAL," INSTITUTION

where the merchants, milliners and dealers in ribbons throughout the entire Union assemble daily, making us cheerful with their smiling presence, making us happy with their cash, and we making them rich with

RIBBONS, STRAW GOODS AND FLOWERS!

At "any" and "every" price.

This month, contrary to our principles, we have to play the part of "prophet" the "market cannot rally" the eve of an impending panic in ribbons.

RIBBONS, we "precede," "go before," never after events.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RIBBONS!!!

Brought out so tenderly! "Fashioned" with "care" and nursed with parental fondness until the 15th of April, are now to be slaughtered within this lovely month of May, and we have to "bear" our part in this murder of the "innocents." This week we "sacrifice" "slaughter" "give away" ribbons as the "autocrats" say. We thank them sincerely for their "speech." They have contributed largely to our success.

We are doubly opposed to combinations; we have rejected all bribes, wanting no money save that which the generous public pours so plenteously into the coffers of the

Institution Cash Ribbon House,

No. 116 Chambers street, New York.

JOHN FARRELL.

In gratitude for which we this month offer our "entire stock," in amount, OVER 7,000 CARTONS, at extraordinary prices, in anticipation of the impending panic in

RIBBONS.

Nos. 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 20 St. Etienne, Baize and PARIS BONNET RIBBONS.

Gros de Naples, Pault de Soie, Taffetas, Taffeta Gauze for DRESS AND EMBROIDERY TRIMMINGS.

We are accused of doing too much business for our small capital.

To the World of Trade we beg leave to state that we have a "style," an "individuality" of our own—peculiar. 'Tis the opposite of "lethargy," viz: "energy." We prefer to sell one hundred cartons of ribbons per diem, at a "light profit," in lieu of "doing a heavy" "on" "one."

WE WORK, WE TOIL AND LABOR.

'Tis a melancholy condition for those who have not the "energy" to "bear" it.

To our friends, the

MERCHANTS, MILLINERS AND DEALERS IN RIBBONS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE UNION.

We beg to state that unusual joy and comfort will be found this month in our

"JOB" LOT DEPARTMENT, REPLENISHED IN COLOR, SHADE AND QUALITY, WITH THE REMNANTS OF

2,500 Broken Cartons of Last Week's Sale,

—AS FOLLOWS—

Lot No. 1, at 6¼c., worth at regular prices $1.25.
Lot No. 2, at 75c., worth at regular prices $1.37½.
Lot No. 3, at $1, worth at regular prices $1.62½.
Lot No. 4, at $1.25, worth at regular prices $2.25.
Lot No. 5, at $1.50, worth at regular prices $2.50.
Lot No. 6, at $2, worth at regular prices $2.75.
Lot No. 7, at $2.25, worth at regular prices $3.25.
Lot No. 8, at $2.50, worth at regular prices $4.

In future we shall be "laconic" in our announcements at the

INSTITUTION CASH RIBBON HOUSE,

No. 116 Chambers Street, New York.

JOHN FARRELL.

We are accused and plead guilty to the fact:—1st. Of not "printing" and "charging" large profits for choice goods. 2d. Of not knowing priming and charging the straw trade, and consequently "giving away" choice goods at 6 per cent. advance.—3d. Of selling our choice colors to our neighbors, who have "local" trade at 10 per cent. advance.

"THE WHOLE BOUNDLESS CONTINENT IS OURS."

Citizens and strangers, visit the "INSTITUTION" and decide for yourselves. Every visitor becomes hopefully convinced, converted, and are firm constituents of the Institution.

STRAW GOODS THIS WEEK.—The "localities" suffered from the "wet weather," and could not buy, we sold our property to the places where the "sun shines for all," and were on hand to lay at the depreciated prices. We go with the market, and this week offer

BLOOMERS! BLOOMERS!! BLOOMERS!!!

Misses' brown bloomers at 20c; Misses' fine leghorn bloomers at 30c; Misses' white leghorn at 30c; Misses' extra fine white bloomer at 44c. to $1.25; Misses' curled-edge leghorn bloomers at 15c. to 25c; White, drab, brown and mottled, from $1.50 to $10 50 per dozen.

50 cases Split Straw Riding Hats, extra qualities at 87½c., usually sold at $1.37 to $1.50.

Announcements in future will be "laconic."

THE INSTITUTION CASH RIBBON HOUSE,

No. 116 Chambers street, New York.

JOHN FARRELL.

Have added the three following mottos to their escutcheon:—1st. That of Arkansas—"REGNANT POPULI"—the people rule. We are Democratic in trading. "Working cheap," "exclusiveness," "dignity," and "doing heavy in one," does not pay. 2d. That of Maryland—"INDUSTRY THE MEANS"—"PLENTY THE RESULT." We are prospering unto honest fortune by the "sweat of our brow." "Do good unto thyself and the world will cease to speak ill of thee." 3d. That of New York—"EXCELSIOR"—"ONWARD."

Our announcements in future will be "laconic." And this week we offer an extraordinary choice lot of FRENCH FLOWERS, the best ever imported, by the carton, from 5s. to $5, per bunch.

Every merchant, milliner and dealer in ribbons throughout the Union is specially invited to visit us. We are not "local." Visit us and be converted to the "cash style." The "old style" of traders made wealth, and then dignity followed, of the "raw," "graceless" and "heavy kind." We go for revolutions. We are Red Republicans in trade. We want to make the hard workers rich and lazy ones poor.

TRY THE CASH "STYLE,"

And no "ghostly dun shall worry your sleep."

WE WORK FOR THE PEOPLE! THE MILLION!! A MILLION IS OUR STYLE!!!

"WE WORK, TOIL AND LABOR!"

We prefer the democratic million, in lieu of doing it heavy on "one," on "49" or "88."

AT THE INSTITUTION CASH RIBBON HOUSE,

No. 116 Chambers street, New York,

JOHN BELL.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

White, Stewart & White,

(Lat. Briggs, White & Co.)

95.........South Water Street.........95

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, TWINES, CORDAGE, MATS, TUBS, CHURNS, PAILS, MATCHES, BUTTER BOWLS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Wooden and Willow Ware

AND BROOM MAKERS STOCK,

Which they offer at the lowest prices for cash.

300 TONS PIG IRON—For sale low, in lots to suit purchasers, by J. L. LEE, No. 16 South Clark street.

FRISBIE BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

HAY OF ALL KINDS,

Both Loose and Pressed. A large assortment always on hand, and for sale in Large and Small quantities.

OFFICE, 45 MARKET STREET.

CHEAP SUGAR.—350 Gallons sugar Maple Sugar, the pure article, cheaper than Sugar at the present time.

J. SNOW, 10 Dearborn street.

Hats, Caps & Straw Goods

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS.

J. A. Smith & Co.

118 LAKE STREET.

Have just received the largest and best stock of good in their line ever opened in this market.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are respectfully invited to give us a call as we shall offer bargains to

PAYING CUSTOMERS.

Our retail department contains a full and complete assortment of all the latest styles of

MEN AND BOY'S HATS AND CAPS.

Our Silk Hats for quality and style are unequaled.

J. A. SMITH & CO., No. 118 Lake Street.

J. & A. HERZOG, Nos. 67 & 155 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL., Importers, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods.

Would respectfully invite the attention of their old friends and the public in general, to the fact that they are now manufacturing Caps for the Trade, and are able to sell lower than any establishment in the West.

They have now on hand, and are receiving, a new and extensive assortment of Hats and Straw Goods; as, also, Cap Makers' Trimmings, which they offer at low prices.

☞ Don't forget the numbers.

67 & 155 LAKE STREET.

Wines and Liquors.

EXCELSIOR DISTILLERY.—

Thomas Betts,

13 Burling Slip, Cor. Water st. New York,

DISTILLER OF

Camphine, Alcohol & Turpentine,

Also, Manufacturer and Dealer in

BURNING FLUID,

Spirits of Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Coal, Tar, Shoe and Brush Makers' Pitch, Ship Varnish, Oil Tar, and

NAVAL STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

Gin, Brandy, Pure Spirits, French Spirits, New England Rum, Cologne, Spirits.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS FOR

A. F. CROSKEY,

51 - - South Water Street - - 51

(Corner of Wabash Avenue,)

Distillers of

ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES.

Also Manufacturers of

Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,

—AND—

DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING COAL

☞ The Trade Supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms.

TO VENDERS AND DEALERS

—IN—

Alcohol, Pure Spirits and Whiskies.

Parties dealing in the above article are daily defrauded by the practice of guaging up barrels. Packages are marked up from one to three gallons, and thus the retailer suffers no trifling loss in the course of the year. We are determined to place the manufacture and sale of these articles on the same basis as in St. Louis and Cincinnati. Therefore, hereafter all packages delivered from our Distilleries and Warehouse, will be inspected by Mr. T. D. Clark, the regularly appointed Inspector, and his Certificate of Inspection branded on the head of each barrell.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO., Manufacturers for A. F. CROSKEY.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

48 LAKE STREET

Invite the attention of Housekeepers to their large and complete stock of

French China,

Of late importation,

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, FINE AND COMMON TABLE CUTLERY, TOILET SETTS,

Silver Plated Goods,

Comprising Ice Pitchers, Tea Setts—New Styles, Casters, Tea and Dinner Knives, Forks and Spoons,

TEA TRAYS, TABLE MATS,

Egg Boilers, Knife Baskets, Clocks, Feather Duster, Chamois Skins, Vases, Girandoles, Lamps and Housekeeping Goods Generally.

Leather and Findings.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, Morocco, &c. A choice selection just received.

Harness, Bridle, Upper Kip, Calf, &c., &c., of our own Tanning at our new store,

No. 230 Lake Street.

C. C. WALLIN & SON.

Saddlery Hardware.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

238 Randolph-st., Chicago,

Are constantly receiving from their Manufactories a large stock of Buckles, Hames, Bridle bits, Rings, Terrets, Self-Adjusting Trees, etc., which, together with a complete assortment of

Carriage Trimmings,

SPRINGS, AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,

Skirting, Harness, Bridle and Patent

Leather,

Enameled Cloths, Fly Nets, Whips, Lashes, Horse Collars, etc.

They are prepared to offer to the trade at the lowest possible prices. A call is solicited.

☞ Cash paid for Hides.

LEATHER BELTING,

IND. RUB. BELTING,

ENAMELED LEATHER,

All of superior quality and sold at very LOW PRICES by

JAS. KELLY & CO,

Dealers in

Leather and Findings,

243 Lake street, Near the Bridge.

Turner & Sidway,

Saddlery and Trunk

WAREHOUSE,

208 . RANDOLPH STREET . 208

Always on hand and for sale at low and uniform prices a complete assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Whips, Lashes, Fly Nets, Horse Blankets, Saddles, Pad Housings, Fronts, &c., &c.

Pianos, Mus Etc.

GREAT SUCCESS

—OF THE—

Sabbath Hymn

AND TUNE BOOK.

By LOWELL MASON, Mus. Doc.; Rev. EDWARD A. PARK, D. D., and Rev. AUSTIN PHELPS, D.D.

Published by MASON BROTHERS..........New York

ROOT & CADY..........Chicago.

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Would announce to the citizens of Chicago and vicinity that he has returned from New Orleans and may now be consulted (except Saturdays and Mondays) from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P.M., for all diseases of the

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We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for FEVER AND AGUE, CHILL FEVER, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

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☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

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What? Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

Because it is the ornament God Himself provided for all our race. Reader, although the snow may blossom ever so brightly on the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shrivelled, harsh and dry, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:

New York, April 19th, 1858.

Dr. WOOD—Dear Sir:—Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydd,"

Welsh Newspaper Office,
No. 13 Nassau street, April 12th, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD:—Dear Sir:—Some month or two ago I was induced to use a bottle of your Hair Restorative and truly it has given me great satisfaction. Although I was getting quite bald, thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to see as well as my surprise, after a few weeks trial, it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

New York, July 25th, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD:—With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

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PROF. WOOD.—About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many Remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its former color, health, and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

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The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for three dollars.

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HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC, a simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price, 50 cents a box.

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☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its losses. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

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NOTICE—I take pleasure in recommending to my patrons Mr. H. C. Miles, who has purchased my interest in the Jefferson Street High School. From his experience in teaching and the plan upon which he intends to conduct this School I feel confident that he will do justice to his pupils and give satisfaction to his patrons.

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And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 5,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 300 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Cash paid for Rags.

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E. W. DENSMORE, having removed to his new location, will continue in the Flour, Grain, Meal and Feed Business.

As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of property in store. 209 SOUTH WATER STREET, Corner of Wells.

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Old customers and new are requested to call and examine.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. Bates' Agency Office for Female Help.

No. 171 Washington street, one door east of Wells st. Mrs. B. desires to acquaint her friends and the public generally that she has removed to the above location, where she will continue to supply the ladies with Female Help in every station. ☞ Country help can be supplied at short notice. P. O. Box 3866.

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...One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa. Bilious Summer and Bowel complaint almost to the first dose.

...One dose of two teaspoonfuls relieves the worst sick Headache.

...Only one dollar per bottle. Delivery of exciting sorbents.

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WILSON NEWSPAPER OFFICE,

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...Dear, O. J. Wood:—Dear Sir:—Some month or six ...months ago I purchased a bottle of your Restorative and ...it to my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little ...nothing at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its ...natural color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few ...days trial, it has performed that as well as every other effect by turning ...the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the end of a month's use ...has restored the hair to its natural color. I cheerfully recommend the ...Hair Restorative to all persons in want of such an article.

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Mr. McGinnis' Letter.

THE GOLD MINES STATED TO BE AN INFAMOUS SWINDLE.

Sufferings and Losses of Life and Property on the Plains.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

EVERETT HOUSE, ST. LOUIS, May 23, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—Having seen in your columns of the 24th inst., an article taken from the Leavenworth *Times*, containing "highly favorable reports from the diggings" about Cherry Creek, I am induced to write you this letter in the hope that it may be instrumental in saving some from being mislead, and falling into what I believe *to be the most gigantic humbug that was ever perpetrated upon the American people.*

I left my home in the State of New York, on the 20th day of March last, for the purpose of going to the gold mines. I visited most of the principal towns in Kansas, and spent about one week in Leavenworth and three weeks in St. Joseph. During that time, I had a good opportunity of meeting vast numbers of emigrants start from all these points, and hear the arguments of the inhabitants of all the different starting points, trying to prove that their town was the best place to buy an outfit, and their route the best. I became satisfied that the old California road, starting from St. Joseph, was the best, and in company with a friend, bought a good outfit, viz: Three yoke of good cattle, a good wagon, six months' provisions, consisting of every necessary article that we could think of; also, carpenters tools, nails, butts and screws, window sash and glass, and all the articles necessary to build us a good log house on our arrival at the mines. We left St. Joseph on the 20th day of April, and traveled west about two hundred miles. When we reached the Big Blue, we began to meet the tide of emigration flowing back towards the East, with very unfavorable news from the mines. This did not make much impression upon us at first, and we came to the conclusion that come what would, we should go through. We continued to travel on for about six days after we passed the Big Blue, and every day the emigration to the East doubled, and finally we came to a halt for consultation. We had united ourselves to several other parties, so that we had about nineteen men in our company. Mr. John De Witt, with a party of five from Perry, Illinois, a party of five young men, all from Jackson, Michigan, and some from Minnesota; also, a party of six from New Haven, Connecticut. We pitched our tents for the night, and in consultation, came to the conclusion that we should go through and see for ourselves.

The next morning we made an early start calculating to make a good day's journey, but had not travelled far when we met a company returning that had been through and worked in the mines about two weeks, and from them we met several of our friend De Witt, from his old town in Illinois. He said they were men of truth, and could believe what they said. The most implicit confidence in their statements, which were substantially as follows: They had prospected the country round Cherry Creek, and traveled ten miles up the Platte, and failed to find where they could find the color, and prospected all the way. They gave it a thorough trial, and the most they could make was three cents *made a day.* They visited all the different diggings, and did find a man that pretended that he could make more than from three to twenty cents a day. They also stated that almost all the emigration was turning back, and advised his friends and neighbors, Mr. De Witt and party, to return to their homes. This was too much for them. The party began to move. Some were in favor of returning, and some for going ahead. We travelled on that day, but did not make much headway. As we met thousands on the back track, the road lined as far as the eye could reach with long trains, nine-tenths of which were wending their weary steps toward the East, we concluded to go into camp again for consultation. We pitched our tents, and there we found a gentleman by the name of Vaness, from Jackson, Michigan by this name, were on their return, after having spent some time in the mines prospecting. Mr. Vaness is a gentleman of truth, and was well known by several in our encampment. His statements were substantially as follows:

STATEMENT OF MR. VANESS.

I started in March, with Mule Teams, and arrived at Denver City early in April. On my arrival the speculators in town lots swarmed around me and tried to induce me to take some shares in their new town. I told them I did not wish to speculate, but wanted to engage my party in mining. I asked them if they knew where there were any diggings that would pay. They say:

"Oh, yes, we can show you rich diggings not far from the town."

I asked them how much it would pay to the pan. They said they could show me diggings that would pay two cents to the pan. I told them if they would do that I would give them ten dollars for their trouble. So they agreed to go and show me the next morning. I called on them in the morning, and reported myself ready to go to the diggings, but they said they could not go that day and made a great many excuses. I was satisfied they were only humbugging me, and offered to pay them ten dollars if they would show me where I could find dirt that would pay even five cents, three cents, the one cent. They could not do either, for the very good reason that there never had been diggings found in that country any where that would pay one cent to the pan, nor even one-fourth of a cent. I prospected the country all around, visited all the claims and noted diggings, and I positively assert that no man has ever made more than twenty cents per day in the best diggings in the vicinity of Pike's Peak or Cherry Creek. Gold does indeed exist there, it can be found anywhere about Cherry Creek and all the streams, but the particles are so minute that it is with great difficulty they can be collected, and a mining can never be made to pay there. Denver City and Auraria consist of a few log houses or huts, and there were less inhabitants there when I left than when I arrived. The towns are being deserted by all except those who own the lots, and they are hanging on in hopes of selling them.

Mr. Vaness was present at the burial of Bassett, the bogus postman. He states that Mr. Bassett had been engaged in forging fraudulent letters East. He said there were a large number found in his possession, and that all the letters coming from that country giving glowing accounts of the mines are fraudulent and downright lies. The statements of Mr. Y., backed up by all the others who were with him, was a hard pill for his Michigan acquaintances to swallow, and many of them came to the conclusion that they should retrace their steps to the East.

STATEMENT OF A BROTHER OF ONE OF THE COMPANY.

That day I saw two brothers meet on the road—the one on the return had been to the mines, had spent all they had there, worn out last fall, had prospected everywhere, had given it a thorough trial, and said that there was no gold in paying quantities in that country—that from three to fifteen cents per day was the most that could be made by any one. That the whole country was a barren waste—that it never can be a good agricultural country—that it is not fit for a white man to live in—and that if gold could be found there in quantities that would pay five dollars per day, it would be nonsense to go there and dig it, as there are only about four months in the year that a man can work there; but as it is, it is downright madness for a man to go there, expecting to make money by mining, when he can have no hope of making over twenty cents per day; and if he has to pay board, it will cost him three dollars per day.

A conversation something like the following took place between these two brothers. The one on the return said:

"My God! where are you going to?"

"I am going to Pike's Peak."

"What in the world are you going to Pike's Peak for? I wrote you not to come."

"You wrote for me to come immediately; and stated you were making from five to eight dollars per day, and here's your letter," producing one that purported to have been written by him, and was mailed at Auraria, but was a fraud.

The brother outward bound returned.

I traveled in company with him as far as he spent the winter at Cherry Creek, two days, and had many an interesting talk with him. I also met a gentleman, whom I knew well in New York, who has been sutler to Fort Laramie, and has spent fourteen months there. He is on his way East. He has come down from the mountains, and is well informed in regard to that country. He pronounces the whole thing a most *outrageous humbug*, and says that they have tried mining there years ago; that he has seen old sluice boxes lying rotten there that have been abandoned because they could not make it pay. He says that this is well known by the officers in the army and others that have travelled in this country. Many of his clerks left him and went to the mines last fall, but after their rain efforts, were glad to return.

Well, after having heard all the evidence, and having seen a large number of others who had been through to the mines, and all telling the same story, we were overwhelmed with the evidence and returned.

SUFFERINGS ON THE PLAINS.

There has been a great deal of suffering, sickness, starvation and death of men and animals on this journey. It was no uncommon thing to count the carcasses of more than fifty oxen in a single day. Hundreds of men started off with no better outfit than a carpet sack, others with handcarts, and some with wheelbarrows. They got ahead of the emigration with teams, and after having passed Fort Kearney, the only alternative for them was robbery or death. They got together in strong parties, and robbed many a man of horses, mules, oxen and provisions, and many from incessant fatigue, privation and exposure, have left their bones to whiten on the distant plains of Kansas.

THE GETTERS UP OF THE SWINDLE.

There have been three or four different classes of men engaged in getting up and promulgating this infamous swindle which has caused so much misery. Some to sell their outfitters and homes, and spend their last dollar to reach what they supposed to be a new Eldorado. A few to sell lots of buildings. Ex. contractors and out towns, and then, by lying and writing back false reports to the East, made some believe that gold, by paying quantities, was found at Cherry Creek. These three rascals were backed up by those interested in the frontier towns of Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph and Omaha. They raised funds to these and other towns, to send, as they did, drummers east for hundreds of miles, to spread their infamous lies, and to publish maps, charts and pamphlets, giving glowing accounts of the. I have reason to believe, they knew were false reports of the Kansas gold mines; and strangers to their every person within hundreds of miles. There was an average of about five men to one team, and all the different roads were lined for hundreds of miles. At the same rate nine-tenths of that vast emigration have, or soon are, on their return. Then these sharpers have another lick at them. They go out just meet them, perhaps fifty miles off, with reports that there are so many thousands returned to all the towns along the river—that their OXED, wagons and provisions are not worth anything, consequently the disheartened emigrants sell their property for a mere song. I have seen oxen that cost a hundred dollars a yoke, sold for $60; hams 5@ 7½ lb; Flour $1.50 ₩ cwt; Rice 2@ 3 lb; Sugar 2@ 3 lbs. Wagons that cost from $75 to $100, for $30.

The suffering and loss that has been caused by this infamous humbug is incalculable, and it ought and will react upon those who have knowingly aided and abetted its promulgation.

Respectfully,

J. MANNERS,

of Lockport, N. Y.

[From the Peoria Transcript, 26th.]

RETURNED FROM THE GOLD REGIONS.—Mr. Jno. B. Smith of Mossville, who left home the 6th of April for a gold digging excursion to Pike's Peak, passed through Peoria this week on his return. He did not go any further than Fort Kearney, meeting several acquaintances there who had been for several weeks searching for the humbug diggings, all sick, discouraged and nearly penniless, were trying to make their way back to the land of civilization and comparative plenty. Mr. Smith in his journey to this point, had seen enough of the elephant, and satisfied with the view obtained, he also set his face homewards. In his opinion, not the half has been told touching the suffering endured by many of the returning emigrants or the despondency to which they are reduced, and he himself saw the body of a man near Cassonova Creek, who had fallen on the road, and died from starvation. In one instance he was knowing to a valuable rifle having been offered for a single dinner, and was told of persons at the so-called mines, offering to work a full day for one solitary meal of victuals. Mr. Smith mentions also the murder of a postmaster, for having been instrumental in the detention of letters containing true facts of the case, and gives particulars of various instances where forged letters have been sent, for the sole purpose of enticing others to fall into the same snare and become the victims of that the hordes of murdering speculators. He passed at Elmore Creek on the south side of Platte river, over one hundred Wagons, and Cherry Creek between fifty and sixty, each wagon numbering about six men and all on their return home. Very few of them had any money, and the most he could hear as having been made by one man in a day, was seventy-five cents, while the lowest price for a day's board was two dollars:

ANOTHER WITNESS.—Mr. John Wilson, in company with four other men from Lacon, passed through this city yesterday, on his homeward tour from Pike's Peak. He brings the same discouraging accounts as those who preceded him, and his story but corroborates the oft-repeated tale of fraud and deception that, has been practised upon the gold hunting emigration of the present spring.

Miscellaneous.

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To those who have followed my heroes and heroines over the Western Trail, and to the many engaging geniuses of the great North, I beg leave to announce that I am now engaged in preparing another Romance, the scenes of which from the same will be laid in the Rocky Mountains, and will consist of records of the adventures of my former readers. It will be perceived that I have not forgotten the many friends which daily evidences have proved to be the basis of fiction—whose lambent eyes shone upon my incidents, and whose admiration and daring deeds are my valuable things.

The title of my new story will be

Pathaway; Or, The Mountain Outlaws,

A TALE OF THE NORTHERN TRAPPING GROUNDS.

"PATHAWAY" will be published in the columns of THE NEW YORK MERCURY, and will be ready for the press in a few days. Those who wish a copy of the paper containing my numerous readers, should subscribe for a term of years. In my next I shall be straightforward in my remarks to those who, by their partiality and favor, have conferred upon me the honor of placing me together as brothers, mutually pleased with each other. I feel it will not be long before I shall be able to continue to merit their appreciation. Those who have taken an interest in the fortunes of "Pathaway" will find a character in my extensively known—my very powerfully drawn character in "PATHAWAY." A character of the Last Chief of the Crows, whose exploits and decisions will not cease to be of interest to the reader. In short, I am preparing a story that shall carry other productions of my pen, in the loyalty of its attitude to, in truthfulness of delineation, in fervor of plot, and rapid succession of incident.

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